


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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THE FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA TODAY ARE SETTING AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD. THEY ARE SHOWING THAT WHEN A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IS AT HAND TO BE DEALT WITH THEY WILL PLACE PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY. THEY ARE WISE. NEITHER PARTY AT OTTAWA WILL GRANT JUSTICE TO THE FARMERS UNLESS COMPELLED TO. THE BIG INTERESTS DOMINATE BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES, AND ONLY WHEN THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZED AND EDUCATED TO THEIR NEEDS WILL THEIR VOICE BE HEEDDED AS IT SHOULD BE.

APRIL 5, 1911

## EQUITY

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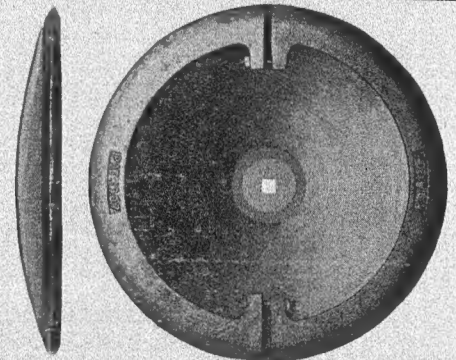
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## Railway Act Amendment

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 31.—As a result of representations made to the minister of railways by James Bower, president of the National Council of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Graham will shortly introduce an amendment to the Railway Act with the object of more effectually fixing upon railway companies the liability to compensate the owners of cattle killed on the railway track. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Section 254 of the Railway Act is amended by repealing sub-section 4 thereof, and enacting as sub-sections 4 and 5, the following:

"4.—The board shall have power, upon application made to it by the company, to relieve it, temporarily or otherwise from erecting and maintaining such fences, gates and cattle guards, where the railway passes through any locality in which, in the opinion of the board, such works and structures are unnecessary.

"5.—Where the railway is being constructed through enclosed lands, it shall be the duty of the company to take effective measures to prevent cattle and other animals escaping from such enclosed lands."

Sections 294 and 295 are repealed and the following substituted:

"The company shall be liable to pay the full value thereof to the owner of all horses, sheep, swine or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the company's lands through the operation of the railway, save where such killing or injury is caused by reason of any person

(a) failing to keep the gates at any farm crossing, at each side of the railway closed, when not in use, or

(b) leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some competent person being at or near such gate to prevent animals passing through such gate on to the railway; or

(c) other than an officer, contractor or employee of the company, taking down any part of the railway fence; or

(d) turning any animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway company;

(e) except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway and within the fences and guards thereof;

(f) leaving the gate or gates of the company at railway stations open for the convenience of the public."

## Reciprocity Agreement

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 31.—The reciprocity debate is still on the waiting list, the government having again devoted all the available time of the house to getting through supply. The financial year ended today, and this afternoon an interim supply bill was put through without opposition voting one-sixth of the estimates which have not already been dealt with, thus giving the government funds sufficient for the next two months. The budget, it was announced today, will be brought down on Tuesday. Another budget of resolutions on reciprocity was laid on the table of the house to-day, and, of forty-six resolutions, only one, from the Brantford Board of Trade, which was passed by a small majority, was against the agreement. The remaining forty-five were favorable to reciprocity and came chiefly from Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and from local unions of the U. F. A. While requesting the ratification of the agreement with the United States, the majority of the resolutions expressed regret that free trade in agricultural implements was not included, and asked that this also be brought about, together with the increase of the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff at the present session. The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association in addition, reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his oft repeated promise to pass the co-operative bill, and asked the government to take up the bill and carry it into effect at the present session of parliament.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume III

Number 36

## The Grain Bill

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 31

The senate committee on the grain bill concluded the taking of evidence on Wednesday, and today decided to recommend the elimination of section 123, providing that "No person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any public terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain," and also clause (a) of section 242, providing a penalty for the infringement of section 123.

The motion to strike out these provisions was made by Senator Loughheed, and an amendment moved by Senator Talbot in favor of placing all the terminal elevators in the hands of the railway companies was defeated, Senator Davis alone supporting Senator Talbot. Senator Douglas, however, voted with these two gentlemen against the motion to strike out the clauses, and the minority of three will probably present a report of their own.

### Cartwright Favors Clauses

It is not expected that the recommendations of the committee will have much weight with the senate. Cartwright, the government leader in the senate, in referring the contentious clauses to the committee, remarked that they were the result of very careful consideration by the government, and as Sir Richard and the officers of his department were doubtless in possession of all the facts brought out by the evidence, it is not likely even though the report of the committee is adverse to the clauses, that he will consent to their elimination. The senate, however, being composed chiefly of rich men, is naturally sympathetic to "vested interests," and a determined attempt to spoil the effectiveness of the bill will doubtless be made.

The chief evidence taken this week was a statement by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in reply to the arguments that have been brought forward on behalf of the present owners of the terminals, which is given below. The mayors of Fort William and Port Arthur and Major Wayland, a grain exporter, of Fort William, also appeared before the committee and supported the cause of the elevator men, expressing fear that in the event of free trade in wheat the enforcement of the proposed law would cause the diversion of grain to Duluth.

The committee was unfortunately obliged to conclude its labors without hearing the evidence of Mr. Castle, the warehouse commissioner, who was taken ill after coming to the city for the purpose of appearing before the committee and who is still confined to his room. The result of Mr. Castle's investigations at the terminals which led to the Empire and Port Arthur Elevator and Consolidated companies being fined \$5,500 for making false returns, is, however, on record in his reports to the department

of trade and commerce, and are generally accepted as sufficient proof of the charges of mixing and manipulation which have been brought against the present operators of the terminals.

### Mr. McKenzie's Statement

The statement submitted to the senate committee by Mr. McKenzie was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: In further reference to the statement that I have already made, giving reasons why the clauses under consideration should be retained in the grain bill, let me point out that the purpose intended to be accomplished by those provisions is to create a condition that would permit of the grain produced in Western Canada being placed on the consuming markets in the best possible condition, and in such a way that it will command the highest price in competition with grain from all other countries.

The position has been taken by those opposed to these clauses that if carried into effect their tendency would be to place obstacles in the way of the free handling of our grain. The objection to the present condition at Fort William and Port Arthur is that grain handlers from interior points also warehouse the grain at the lake front. I have already pointed out the peculiar position of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, inasmuch as they form a link in our transportation system, and that it becomes of vital importance that that link should be properly protected. Those opposed to the clauses contend that if their method of operation is interfered with, they will divert the grain which they purchase in the interior to other terminals. That is as much as to say that they will not submit to warehousing their purchases at country points in any other terminals than those owned and operated by themselves; if that privilege is denied them in Canada they will avail themselves of their own terminals at Duluth.

### Peavey Interests

Another point that has come out clearly in evidence is the value the large grain operators set on owning terminal storage, and it has been stated by the representatives of the Peavey interests that unless they owned and operated terminals they would not want to operate their interior elevators. It has already been pointed out that under present conditions the tendency is for the grain trade of the interior to pass under the control of the terminal elevator owners, and that undesirable situation is rapidly being realized, and no one will deny that that should be avoided.

One of the most outstanding features in the grain trade is the fluctuation in the price of wheat. There is no article of commerce in which there is so much

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fluctuation in price as wheat, and there is no article in commerce that should be so stable in value. This very unfortunate situation is undoubtedly brought about by large monied interests securing control of terminal storage at large grain centres. It has been pointed out by the Peavey interests that they own large storage terminals at Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and perhaps other points, enabling them to accumulate large blocks of grain at these terminal elevators and to manipulate the market, working the option market of one point against the other.

### Relative Prices

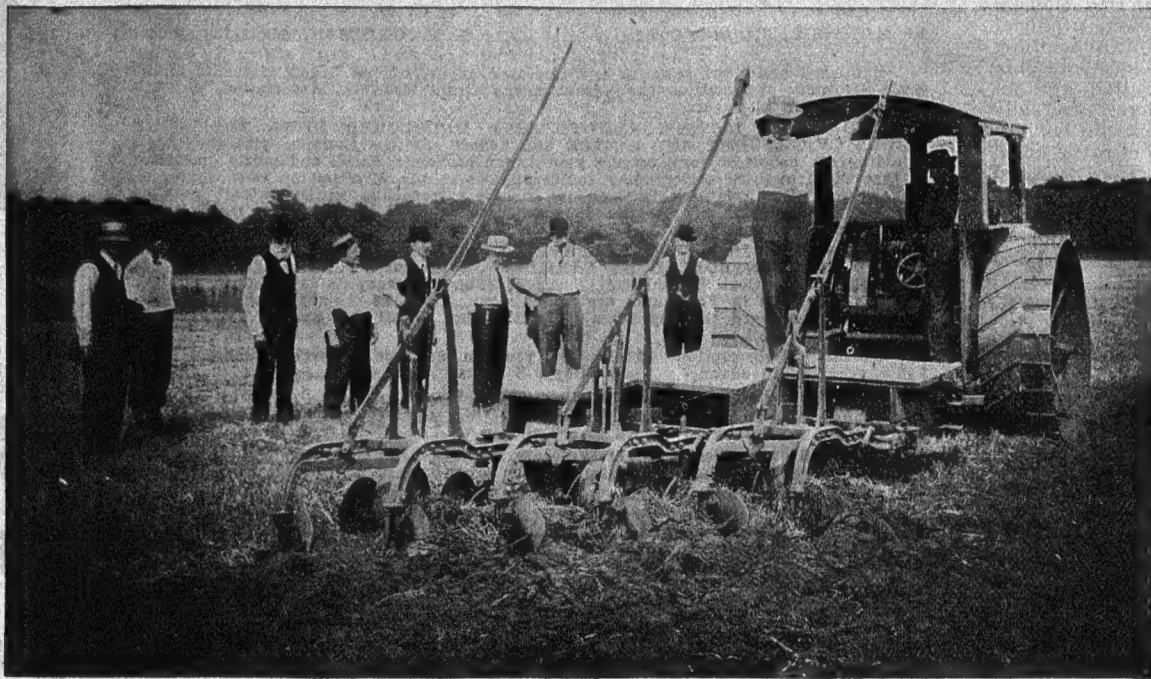
Considerable has been said about the relative prices of northern wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis. In this connection let me point out that wheat, like horses, has a value according to its class. It would not be fair to compare the price of a draft horse with that of a pony, and the same difference exists between the value of northern hard wheat as compared with the value of soft wheats raised further south. Manitoba hard wheat has a special value for blending purposes, and should not be compared with other wheats which have not such value when speaking of prices. An attempt has been made to explain the difference between comparative values of wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis by pointing out the differences on the option markets in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. The real explanation is that in Minneapolis No. 1 Northern wheat forms the base price, while in Chicago and Kansas City, Kansas wheat, which never has the same intrinsic value as northern wheat, forms the base price. I attach hereto a statement showing the comparative prices of cash wheat in Minneapolis and Winnipeg during the year 1910, and also a statement showing prices at adjacent country points on each side of the international boundary line.

### Liverpool Sales

Considerable has been said about the relative value of Manitoba and Duluth

Continued on Page 31





## “PLOW DEEP WHILE SLUGGARDS SLEEP”

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Now the facts are a Gas Engine is built on certain scientific specifications and if properly designed and assembled it has to work. There is no alternative for it. You hear men say every day, such and such an engine works all right and can be started at will, and So-and-So has a Gas Engine, and his hired girl quit because he wanted her to help start the Gas Engine. Of course the whole family and the hired man had been exhausted before he thought of the hired girl.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 5th, 1911

## SPECULATION

The speculative tendency of the present day, based, as it is chiefly, upon a desire to get something for nothing, is detrimental to the best interests of the people as a whole. This tendency manifests itself in various walks of life. Speculation, to be successful, must be associated with the buying and selling of something for which there is a demand. Naturally this makes the common necessities of life the most profitable field of exploitation and speculation. Supply and demand, under ordinary circumstances, are supposed to be the chief factors in regulating the prices of any commodity. However, they are not the only means. The immense combinations of capital accumulated under the present system of Special Privilege is a powerful factor in controlling markets. We are all familiar with the methods of the big stock gamblers of Wall Street by which the monied interests have secured control of transportation facilities of United States, and in fact exercise a dominant influence in national affairs. The advantages gained by these interests are due to their ability to raise or depress the market price of stocks at will. We have seen somewhat similar effects from the operations of the option market in the Chicago wheat pit. There it was the people's bread that was being manipulated on the market. There is always a market value in it, though it may vary greatly from day to day. The chief sufferers from such manipulation are the producers and consumers of wheat and bread. To the farmer the price is reduced and to the latter enhanced. In Germany the state has stepped in and prohibited option trading, upon pain of penalty. In that country no person may sell grain unless he has the article to deliver. In Canada option trading in cheese and butter has also been prohibited by law. There are many thoughtful people who regard option trading in any food products as a distinct menace to the community concerned. This feeling is manifesting itself in a desire that the entire system of option trading in wheat be investigated. The rising and falling of the market price of wheat in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would furnish an opportunity for investigation. Is it possible that large financial combinations are manipulating the market for their own benefit and thus increasing the cost of bread to the consumer? Combinations of capital that have the power to influence the market prices of food products have also the power to reduce or eliminate competition in the buying and selling of such products. This tendency towards monopoly is one which today is being watched by the people.

## QUALITY AND PRICES

In the Mail Bag of this issue is a letter from Mr. George Smith, of Minitonas, which, though no doubt giving facts, may convey a wrong inference. The prices Mr. Smith gives are no doubt prices at which the articles he mentions can be purchased in United States. Many of them can be purchased at nearly as low a price in Canada. For instance, there is no duty on cream separators coming into Canada. There are makes of cream separators that can be purchased in Canada for less than \$20, but no one will maintain that they are equal to the higher priced separators. Similarly, good sewing machines can be purchased in Canada for less than \$20, but much better machines can be purchased at a higher price. Different grades of wagons, binders, organs and

pianos are also on the market. We simply wish to point out that even though Mr. Smith's figures may be accurate, yet the wiping out of the tariff will not give the Canadian purchaser the opportunity to buy the very best articles on the market at the prices he mentions, though there will undoubtedly be considerable reductions.

## MEMBERS COMING HOME

A news despatch says that several of the Western members are coming home to meet their constituents during the Easter recess of the House of Commons. Among those mentioned as coming home are W. D. Staples, W. H. Sharpe, Arthur Meighen, George Bradbury and Glen Campbell. Some of these members have already arranged to attend meetings of their constituents to discuss the reciprocity agreement. That is certainly a commendable action. By coming home these members will more clearly realize how strong is the feeling among the Western people in favor of the ratification of the agreement. Once these members are assured that the Western people want reciprocity and afterwards a general lowering of the tariff on manufactured goods, particularly an increase in the British Preference, they will be in a better position to represent the views of their constituents at Ottawa. It would be a splendid thing if every Western member could have been able to come home and meet his constituents at this time.

## HOW OUR MONEY IS SPENT

The Toronto correspondent of the London Times under date of March 6 informs the readers of the Thunderer that there is an amazing revolt in Canada against the reciprocity agreement. He says:

"A powerful non-partizan organization has been formed to resist ratification. A house-to-house canvass will be made to pledge voters against reciprocity. Literature will be issued for general distribution, and public meetings will be held, at the first of which Sir William Van Horne will be amongst the speakers to rouse opinion against the agreement. A similar organization, with Mr. Z. A. Lash as chairman, has been formed in Toronto."

The writer of these statements is the editor of the chief organ of the Special Interests in Toronto, so is well advised. Thus we see how the big "water wagon" financiers are going to spend their ill-gotten gains to keep the people in subjection. Is it not a most humiliating fact that a handful of men in Toronto and Montreal have such a grip upon the people of Canada and also upon the two political parties at Ottawa that, like the Barons of old, they can continue their system of tribute. Not content with enough they are determined that the common people shall be kept down and subservient to them.

## FIELDING TO THE MANUFACTURERS

The manufacturers of Eastern Canada have made such a howl against the reciprocity agreement that the government has set out to pacify them. On March 26, Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, addressed a large public gathering in Montreal, the hotbed of protection. After explaining the good qualities of the Liberal party and the shortcomings of their opponents, Mr. Fielding said in regard to reciprocity:

"The most important change which we made in the manufacturing list was in agricultural implements, and that was one of the things that public opinion in Canada demanded. Our farmers demanded that agricultural im-

plements be put on the free list, but we refused, and contented ourselves with reducing the duty by two and a half per cent. on some and five per cent. on others. The manufacturers stand to lose nothing by this agreement. Remember their cry in 1897 was that they were going to be ruined. Manufacturers are always apt to be anxious and a little alarmed, but I tell them there is not a manufacturing interest touched in that list. There are no politics in our tariff and agricultural questions. I feel I am justified in saying that I have always tried to be frank with all classes, and I think every intelligent manufacturer must see from the evidence that the government does not wish to treat them unfairly. Now, may we not reasonably ask them to trust us? As we have cared for their interests in the past, so we will do to them in the future."

We just wish to tell Mr. Fielding that his government will **NOT** care for the manufacturers as has been done in the past. Nor will any other government that expects support from rural Canada. It is time the manufacturers did lose something and the farmers gain something of what the manufacturers have been taking from them in the past. It may be good politics for Mr. Fielding to go to the manufacturers and tell them that they are going to be cared for and nursed at the expense of the farmers, but it is mighty poor satisfaction to the farmers. Mr. Fielding also issued a warning to the manufacturers in the following words:

"But I must point out to the manufacturers of Canada that it is a great mistake for them to array themselves against the people of the West. There is a danger that the manufacturers will array themselves against the feeling of the Western farmers. But I say to them that the West is going to dominate Canada. Before many years there will be more people west of the Great Lakes than east of them. . . . The agricultural interest is going to dominate this country. Let us meet the farmers of the West hand to hand as brothers. The feeling the action of the manufacturers is creating in the West is a dangerous feeling, make no mistake, and I ask the manufacturers not to array themselves against these agriculturists. The manufacturers are more frightened than hurt. Let them approach the matter in the proper spirit, or there will grow up in the West a feeling which will be dangerous to the welfare of the manufacturers of Canada, and to the welfare of the Dominion."

Mr. Fielding's warning was opportune, but fell on deaf ears. Those interests to whom he appealed regard little beyond the interests of their pockets. Mr. Fielding assisted in negotiating the reciprocity agreement, and for his good work done in that capacity he deserves the thanks of the Canadian people. But when he talks to the manufacturers and promises them the things that he did at Montreal he is making a mistake. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement will not compensate the farmers of Canada for the wrongs that have been done them in the interests of the manufacturers. The general tariff wall must be lowered substantially and soon.

## TO SECURE A UNITED WEST

During the past two years we have received a large number of requests to print a part of The Guide in French, German and Ruthenian. There are thousands of our farmers in the Prairie Provinces, who, though learning English rapidly, cannot read with ease in other than their native language. They are heart and soul in sympathy with their English-speaking farmers in the campaign for reform. It is very unfortunate that they cannot participate to the full because of inability to read English. Only the considerable extra expense prevents us publishing a section of The Guide in foreign languages. We must first make The



Guide self-supporting as an English journal before it is sane to shoulder additional expenses. The associations in the three provinces might be able to help a great deal by printing their constitutions in different languages, and also by preparing an occasional circular in these languages. Our readers can hasten the day when we will be able to assist their foreign-speaking fellow farmers in the West. The number of our English-speaking readers must be greatly increased first. Our advertising revenue is what supports the paper, and its volume depends upon the number of our readers. Last week we appealed to our friends to help us. If The Guide is to remain in the field as a champion for the rights of the people it must have greater support from those who believe in the cause it advocates. We are grateful for the excellent work they have done for us in the past. We must urge them, however, to help us further. This is no scheme to make money, but it is a scheme to maintain our existence. We are making a special offer just now which will enable our friends to help us. We will send The Guide to any new subscriber from now until January 1, 1912, for 50 cents. No agents are authorized to take subscriptions at this rate. It is only an opportunity for those who believe in the cause of The Guide to induce their friends to subscribe to a paper that will give them the truth untainted.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION COMING

The State of Nebraska, two weeks ago, adopted Direct Legislation. The people can enact legislation upon a ten per cent. petition from voters so distributed as to be representative. If the bill enacted is for a constitutional amendment, a fifteen per cent. petition is required. A Referendum on any bill may be secured by a ten per cent. petition. One by one the States of the Union are adopting the Initiative and Referendum as a means of self-protection. The percentage of petitioners in Nebraska is too high, eight per cent. for the Initiative, and 5 per cent. for the Referendum being considered by authorities to be sufficient. The Recall is usually not granted by a legislature at the outset, but is secured by the people after the Initiative and Referendum are on the statute books. No subject is attracting more universal attention in the Prairie Provinces today than Direct Legislation. The need of it is clearly seen every time our legislatures meet to enact laws. With the Initiative and Referendum in force in each of the Prairie Provinces the legislatures would be responsive to the will of the people, which they are not at the present time. The farmers and citizens generally should begin to press this more upon their governments in the West. The force of public opinion is sufficiently strong today to compel the legislatures to grant the Initiative and Referendum in each of the Prairie Provinces within the next two years.

### POINTS TO CONSIDER

Some of our readers are claiming that we are unfair because they say we do not publish both sides of the reciprocity question. We would point out that we have published the arguments of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir Geo. W. Ross, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Lloyd Harris, M.P. Now these are supposed to be the big guns of the anti-reciprocity movement. If there is any other man who has an argument against reciprocity that contains anything new we will gladly publish it. As we have said before, we are strongly in favor of the reciprocity agreement; the farmers' associations of the Prairie Provinces are unanimously in favor of the agreement and we are supporting them. So far as we are able to judge, fully ninety-five per

cent. of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces are favorable to reciprocity. We are glad to publish arguments from the ablest opponents of reciprocity. We consider that the best arguments they can produce are the most telling facts in favor of wiping out protection.

### LEGISLATORS ARE SILENT

Excuses are being made for the increase in the sessional indemnity in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on account of the expenses of conducting an election. Where would the defeated candidates come in under this argument? Is it to be a hit and miss game by which the successful candidate gets his expenses paid, and the unsuccessful one pays his own expenses? Why should the Manitoba legislators increase their salaries at the first session instead of waiting until the last session so that the people would be able to pronounce upon it? Of course, by increasing the indemnity by \$500 at the first session each of the legislators knows that he will get the benefit of it for the next five years. If a legislator in Manitoba is worth \$1,500 a year, his salary should be fixed at that. But if the salary is fixed at this high figure, then election expenses should be fixed at a legitimate figure. The legislators have offered no explanation for their grab. Direct Legislation is the only means by which the people can prevent their representatives from misrepresenting. Those people who still believe there is a choice between the two political parties should study the salary grab and see how both parties line up together. **ARE THEY EARNING \$1,500 EACH?**

In the statement of the business of the Canadian banks for January and February just issued by the Dominion government there are some interesting figures. The total amount of money let out on "call and short loans on bonds and stocks in Canada" in February was \$59,132,692, and outside of Canada was \$85,420,046. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which the president is that ultra-loyal gentleman, Sir Edmund Walker, had \$9,432,190 so loaned in foreign countries, but only \$6,675,523 loaned in Canada. Many of the other big Canadian banks do their business in the same way. And this is loyalty! These bankers are the men who talk "annexation" and spend their money to keep a protective tariff upon the necks of Canadian consumers. The Canadian people have practically given a monopoly of the banking business into the hands of a few. The result is that they take the deposits of the Canadian people and loan them in United States while Canadian industries suffer for lack of financial support. And these bankers ask us to sit at their feet to study loyalty!

Col. Sam Hughes is mad because all the members of parliament are not to have a nice travelling equipment presented to them this year. The idea of giving each member a trunk doubtless is that he may carry home sufficient copies of his speeches (which no one has read) to give his constituents each a copy. It might be better to present the colonel with a big toy pistol so that he might revel in the smell of powder, which is like sweet incense to his nostrils. If it would keep him quiet it would be a profitable investment.

Our manufacturers say: "We must have protection because our raw material is so expensive and our freight rates are so high." If they will only join hands with the farmers the monopolies that control our natural resources will soon be broken and our railways will be brought to terms. But no, the manufacturing, railway, banking and monopolistic interests are joined together in an offensive and defensive alliance.

Down at Fort William a few weeks ago two men were sentenced to five years each for stealing grain from the terminal elevators. Those men were not wise. They should have built a terminal elevator and then they might have milked the grain as it went through. They might thus have secured a few millions, and if caught would have been slapped on the wrist and called "Naughty boys!" It makes all the difference in the world how it's done.

Mackenzie & Mann haven't got the Hudson's Bay Road yet. They would have had it before this had it not been for the strenuous fight made by the Western farmers. They are still after it. If they succeed then it will be a tollgate instead of a free highway to the world's markets. Those gentlemen and all other corporations must be kept away from Hudson's Bay at all costs.

In the fight for freer trade it must also be understood that when the manufacturers are compelled to stand upon their own feet that they must also be given free access to the natural resources of the country. Under such conditions Canadian manufacturers could easily hold their own against all comers.

C.P.R. stock has gone to 225. The company is paying more than 20 per cent. upon the actual cash investment. The people are being charged extortionate freight rates, but the politicians dare not attempt to protect the people for fear the C.P.R. will turn against them. By the way, who is running this country?

Just now as spring is coming on and everybody feels like writing a poem we would ask our readers not to send them all to The Guide. Our space is limited and we would suggest that they be sent to the daily papers in Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, as they all have poets attached to their staff.

We would request secretaries of local associations in the three provinces to send their reports for publication in The Guide to the provincial secretaries. This will save time and save us the trouble of remailing them, as the provincial sections are conducted by the central secretaries.

"Trade should follow the flag," say some of our Canadians who want the tariff to stay where it is. Trade never did follow the flag and never can unless by a very heavy loss to the people.

The man who works in these days stands a good chance of making a living; the man who works his fellow-men stands a good chance of becoming a millionaire.

The annexation cry was short-lived. It is now as dead as anything can be. Nothing more clearly indicates the abundant common sense of the Canadian people.

If that little group of commercial patriots in Toronto and Montreal hope to keep the West always in lead strings they are riding for a fall.

The noise of the big interests opposed to reciprocity is quieting down. They have ceased shouting and are now getting in their "underground" work among the politicians.

"How can I get something for nothing?" is far too prominent a question in the minds of Western people today.





TO BREAK THE PRAIRIE SOD  
Train of twenty-two cars loaded with Hart-Parr "Modern Farm Horses," en route from the works at Charles City, Iowa, to Portage la Prairie. The value of the shipment is in excess of \$100,000

# The "Steal" Industry

(BY J. W. WARD)

**NOTE:**—The farmers of Canada are urged by the special privileged classes to support the protective tariff and bounty system in order to build up a "well-rounded Dominion." The farmers, like any sensible people, are anxious to see industries built up in Canada, but if these industries are to cost double what they ought to and then be an eternal millstone round the neck of the Canadian people, they could better be left unbuilt. The iron and steel industries of Canada have cost the Canadian people \$40,000,000 in bounties, tariff concessions and other wholesale and unwise largess. The figures given in Mr. Ward's article are exclusive of the vast concessions made to these concerns by provincial governments and municipal corporations. The Dominion Iron and Steel industry at Sydney, Nova Scotia, has leaned upon the politicians ever since it started. Edward Porritt, in his excellent book just published, "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," exposes the inner history of this industry.—Editor.

Henry George, in his book "Protection or Free Trade," maintains, with considerable success, that, as a means of encouraging home industries, the payment of bounties has great advantages over the protective system, pointing out, among other things, that bounties enable a government to know exactly what it is paying, to fix the amount of the encouragement which is given to each industry, and to avoid injuring those industries which use as their raw material the finished product of the industry which it is desired to encourage. He further says that where bounties have been given by any of the United States for the establishment of new industries, they have been comparatively small sums given in a single payment or in a subsidy for a definite term of years.

One wonders, however, what the great political economist would have said of the Canadian method of encouraging the iron and steel industries by means of both bounties and protective duties at the same time, a system which came into operation in 1883 and lasted for 28 years, terminating only on December 31, 1910.

## Cost Enormous Sum

This double-barrelled system of encouraging the iron and steel industries has up to the present time cost the people of Canada no less a sum than \$40,000,000. Of this enormous sum, \$17,095,685 has been paid in cash bounties direct to the manufacturers of iron and steel by the Dominion government, while the added price which the manufacturers have been enabled to charge the consumers of their product by reason of the protection afforded them by the duties on imported iron and steel amounts to upwards of \$23,000,000. These figures relate only to pig iron, puddled iron bars, steel bars and ingots and wire rods, other forms of iron and steel which have been protected only by import duties not being taken into account.

The bounty system was introduced in Canada in 1883, when legislation for the purpose was put through the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley, finance minister in the government of Sir John Macdonald. Sir Leonard stated that delegations had waited on the government on several occasions asking that some assistance might be given to the manufacture of pig iron, and said that the ministry thought it desirable

to ask the house to give a bounty for a period of six years to the extent of \$1.50 per ton for the first three years, and of \$1 per ton for the succeeding three years.

Since that time the bounties have been renewed and readjusted on seven occasions. Puddled iron bars and steel billets were added to the bounty list in 1894, and the Liberals, though they opposed the bounties when in opposition, not only continued them when they came into power in 1896, but in 1903 placed a bounty of \$6 a ton on wire rods to be used for fencing, at the same time, however, removing the duty from that product.

## Renewed in 1907

The last renewal of the bounties was made in 1907, when a schedule of bounties was adopted under which manufacturers of pig iron received, in 1907 and 1908, \$2.10 per ton for that portion of their product produced from Canadian ore, and \$1.10 for that portion

from foreign ore; in 1909, \$1.70 and 70 cents respectively; and in 1910, 90 cents and 40 cents on the same products. On steel billets and puddled iron bars made from Canadian pig iron (which would already have earned a bounty as pig iron) the bounties were fixed at \$1.65 for 1907 and 1908, \$1.05 for 1909, and 60 cents for 1910. The bounty on wire rods was maintained at \$6 per ton, with no limit of time, and in addition bounties were offered on the production of pig iron and steel by electric processes, which are to continue till December 31, 1912, but this process has not been used in Canada and no claim has been made for bounties under this schedule.

In the first ten years of the bounties the iron industries did not assume large proportions, and up to the end of June, 1895, only \$610,607 was paid in bounties. Since that time, however, the production has increased from year to year, and the complete statement as shown by the reports of the depart-

ment of trade and commerce is as follows:

## Pig Iron

Bounty paid prior to June 30, 1895, \$610,607; June 30, 1895, to December 31, 1910, 5,431,476 tons, \$7,097,041.

## Puddled Iron Bars

June 30, 1895, to December 31, 1910, 42,812 tons, \$113,674.

## Steel

June 30, 1895, to December 31, 1910, 4,448,777 tons, \$6,706,990.

## Wire Rods

June 30, 1903, to December 31, 1910, 427,892 tons, \$2,567,373. Total \$17,095,685.

The duty on steel and pig iron at the present time is \$2.50 per ton under the general tariff, and \$1.50 under the British preferential rate, and from 1897 until 1907 the rate was \$2 per ton on steel and \$2.50 on pig iron. It will not be disputed in the case of iron and steel at any rate, that the home manufacturer is enabled to obtain a higher price for his product by reason of, and to the extent of, the duty which must be paid on imported wares, and applying the above rates of duty to the product of the Canadian works as shown by the bounties paid from June 30, 1895, to the end of last year, we find that the price of the three commodities, pig iron, puddled iron bars and steel ingots, was increased as follows:

5,431,476 tons pig iron at \$2.50 per ton .... \$13,578,690  
42,812 tons puddled bars at \$2 per ton ... 85,624  
2,557,008 tons steel at \$2.50 6,392,520  
1,891,769 tons steel at \$2 .. 3,783,538  
\$23,840,372

## Received Forty Millions

Thus without going into the figures as to the increased cost of iron and steel prior to 1895, which are not readily available, we find that these industries have received \$17,095,685 in the way of bounties, and \$23,840,372 in increased prices due to protection, making a total of \$40,936,057.

The largest beneficiaries have been the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., of Sydney, Nova Scotia, who received in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, \$1,029,503.85. Altogether this company has received in cash bounties direct from the Dominion treasury nearly \$7,500,000 during the past ten years.

## "STEAL" DETAILS

The bounties paid to the various iron and steel companies on iron, steel, etc., during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, were as follows:

| Company   | Pig Iron     | Steel        | Wire Rods    | Totals         |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Algoma Steel Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..               | \$136,068.40 | \$182,746.37 | .....        | \$ 318,814.77  |
| Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S...             | 174,442.96   | 316,248.59   | \$538,812.30 | 1,029,503.85   |
| Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., Sydney Mines, N.S. .... | 36,075.60    | 61,270.19    | .....        | 97,345.79      |
| Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.             | 162,013.64   | 76,394.71    | .....        | 238,408.35     |
| Canada Iron Corporation, Midland, Ont. ....                   | 31,935.79    | .....        | .....        | 31,935.79      |
| Canada Iron Corporation, Radnor Forges, Que. ..               | 7,691.71     | .....        | .....        | 7,691.71       |
| Canada Iron Corporation, Drummondville, Que. ..               | 520.56       | .....        | .....        | 520.56         |
| Lake Superior Iron & Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. ....   | .....        | 54,628.56    | .....        | 54,628.56      |
| Ontario Iron & Steel Co., Welland, Ont. ....                  | .....        | 4,463.73     | .....        | 4,463.73       |
| Atikokan Iron Co., Port Arthur, Ont. ....                     | 15,099.76    | .....        | .....        | 15,099.76      |
| Standard Chemical Co., Deseronto, Ont. ....                   | 10,120.46    | .....        | .....        | 10,120.46      |
|   | \$573,968.88 | \$695,752.15 | \$538,812.30 | \$1,808,533.33 |



# The New Feudalism

BY ROBERT L. SCOTT

Have you read that recent able work of Mr. Edward Porritt, "The Revolt in Canada against the New Feudalism?" This book is the sequel to "Sixty Years of Protection" by the same author, published some three years earlier. In these books Mr. Porritt has dealt in a most interesting and exhaustive way with the history of protectionism since the inception of the system in Canada. If you want a practical illustration of what the tariff has done to Canada you should read these books. Mr. Porritt writes with a vigor that is compelling and he, like the late Mr. Gladstone, possesses that rare faculty of making figures interesting.

But this story of plunder and pillage—fruitful as it is in unmasking many of the colossal crimes perpetrated upon Canadians under the name of statesmanship—is far from complete. Replete as the account may be of legalized robbery carried on, not only in spite of the law but actually instituted by it, all the machinations of privilege have not been laid bare in any tariff story, however lurid. It is true that trusts, combines and mergers have grown up in Canada to an extent that many would, a few years ago, have believed impossible. It is true the great men, the rich men and the mighty—those who have been the chief beneficiaries of protection—have voraciously indulged their appetites for unearned gain in this wholly unprecedented era of what Mr. Porritt calls "water-wagon" finance. It is true no Canadian government has ever been more profuse in its paternalism and solicitous response to the wail of every infant crying in the night. It is true Canadian politicians of either party have, with singular unity of purpose, slammed, barred and bolted the doors of commerce against foreign countries; but no story of the New Feudalism in Canada is complete that ignores the manner in which our railway corporations have—by virtue of law-making power too—also watered their wagon, raised freight rates beyond what could with any sense of reason be called fair remuneration for service rendered, and in this way done all in their unanimous power to make domestic or interprovincial trade an irreducible minimum.

## Directors the Same

This feature of modern finance our patriotic protectionists would no doubt denounce as criminal, vulgar and disloyal, were it not a fact that, by some strange coincidence, the directors of our great railway corporations are often—all too often—directors and proprietors of other business in which they are also beneficiaries of the tariff. So it is with our bankers, brokers and financial magnates; they are nearly all owners of railway and industrial shares which might possess little value in the absence of legislation—for profit, legislation for the profit of some and the pauperization of others.

When the public construction, operation and ownership of railways or other public utilities is suggested we hear great complaint about the unrighteousness of governments and political parties, of how they have wholly gone out of the way and the truth is not in them. We often hear great complaint about the public administration of public services; a keen opposition to an extension of public ownership is evident in the best of circles and among men who are unquestionably guided by the best of impulses. What is the cause of this? Surely public spirited citizens are desirous of having the state conserve public services for public administration! Is it not all due to a deep seated distrust of the men we send to parliament? Why should we not trust these men? Many of them have been most exemplary and valued citizens in their private capacity. Is not this distrust due to the fact that we have known so many good men go wrong after election to parliament? And why should such men go wrong? Is it not because they are led into temptation?—temptation almost beyond the power of the ordinary citizen, no matter how well disposed to resist. It is simply because our representatives in parliament are beset by men seeking legislation for profit. The campaign swag, the open

bribery, are ever present. The many innocent-looking ways of letting men in on a private tip as to stock market conditions, information as to town sites, locations of development work and many sinister devices are wrought to influence those members who might scorn a more open imputation of their honesty. Conditions will never be better until we get down to first principles, until government ceases to be an institution to enact laws to help certain individuals to get rich. Direct Legislation and an absolute control of the elected representatives will no doubt have an extremely beneficial effect, but we must go deeper still, we must remove the economic conditions which we have tolerated and which are in very fact the cause of the debauchery of parliaments by corrupt corporation servants.

## The Present Feudalism

No feudalism, new or old, could be more invidious than that which has made such a visible impress upon the social and economic conditions of this country. No menace to good government could be greater than that attached to the intriguing, shameless, buccaneering insistence that the government pass laws to make you rich. Go where you will at the present time, to Ottawa, Winnipeg, or city hall and there you will find the emissaries of those who wish to get rich without working, coaxing, cajoling and inveigling the elected servants of the people to extend to them protection, bounties, franchises or subsidies. Why do these men seek these privileges? Is it not so they may capitalize them, so they may raise prices, so they may in

be made to the present dispensation of largess.

## Public Servants Distrusted

It is no wonder that great distrust of public servants is abroad. It would be strange if otherwise, in view of the degree to which the men who have thrived upon privilege have polluted governments and debauched the electorate. Those who have not come in actual contact with the inner workings of the New Feudalism can little comprehend the pressure it brings to bear upon our legislators to secure those favors which enrich the beneficiary though they do despoil others. The New Feudalism owns newspapers, can hire editors, lawyers, publicists, apologists, advertising men; yes, even humorists, to divert the attention of the people while their pockets are in process of being rifled. Government, as constituted now, will never again represent the people and defend their interests so long as profit raising legislation is the burden. This activity must be totally divorced from the function of government.

When a government passes laws to benefit a certain particular kind of business it exceeds the righteous prerogatives upon which the foundation of all just government subsists. The true function of government is to preserve to each producer the full product of his toil; to prevent the perpetration of crime and to administer the social services which are not the private business of you or of me but the common concern of both of us, of all of us. When government exceeds these prerogatives, when it passes laws which permit certain men to collect value where none is given, to enhance prices

to-day will be here fifty years hence, but the intelligence and resolution with which we face present day problems is charged with deep significance to future generations. We are now but bordering upon the potentialities of this country—upon its capacity to sustain untold numbers of people—we are but laying the foundations for the future; and if we are to discharge the duties which now devolve upon us as pioneers—for that is all we are as related to those who are to come after—faithfully and well, we must be courageous, strong and persistent enough to seek first principles and pursue them to their logical conclusion.

In the past and even until now it would seem principle and understanding had been farthest from our minds in the construction of railways and public utilities; considerations of momentary expediency only have governed our course. We have insisted upon railways at whatever cost; to market our produce or perhaps to enhance the price of our farm lands or boost real estate values in some other direction. When we are sufficiently intelligent to administer socially created values for the benefit of those who have created them and preserve the products of labor to the producer, the iniquity and unwisdom of this course will be apparent to all. Therefore it is my purpose to now analyse more deeply that is customary the purport of all our railroad legislation and discover if possible the relation of the public ownership of public utilities to other reforms. To do this we must first examine the legislation of the past and the conditions it has created. It will be well to learn what our ever kind and sympathetic governments have done for the railroad promoters and in turn to learn what they have done to us, and to our country. It is possible that, in this way, we may better determine our future attitude toward the all absorbing problem of how to open up a new country and develop its resources for the benefit of all the workers of the country. We must provide facilities for transportation and that interchange of commodities so essentially necessary to the maintenance of modern civilization and socialized industry through the division of labor.

NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles which Mr. Scott will write for The Guide. The next article will deal with the Canadian Pacific Railway Contract, and will be published in an early issue.

## THE REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM

No man knows so well as Edward Porritt the shameful story of Canada's protective tariff, and no person writes more entertainingly upon that subject. His "Sixty Years of Protection" is the standard work on the Canadian tariff. He was so much interested, however, in the action of the Grain Growers during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour last summer that he has written another book covering the tariff history of Canada from 1907 to the present time. This book gives in full the story of the steel industry, the recent combines and trusts, and "water wagon" finance is fully exposed. He also deals with Sir Wilfrid's tour through the West and with the agricultural implement tariff. The book contains 240 pages, fully indexed and is attractively bound in red cloth covers. It will be sent to any address by return mail for 45c post paid.

BOOK DEPT. . . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

the process of trade obtain something of value without giving an equivalent? Every man who is enabled to obtain wealth through governmental privilege gets something for nothing. Law does not create value, it only transfers it. The man who reaps the increment of capitalized privilege is not a creator of wealth. He is through law-power enabled to exact from the real producer a portion of his earnings.

The primary care of our modern business man is not to produce something but rather to get something. He is quite careless as to whether his activities tend to destroy wealth, to create wealth or only to secure by law or otherwise a portion of the wealth others have produced. Government as it has been administered in Canada almost since the beginning has fostered this tendency. The amount of financial and paternal legislation which our parliaments have to consider annually has largely obscured the fact that wealth is created by intelligent industry. Men have come rather to believe that law-power is a magician's wand which in the proper hands can be made to secure fabulous wealth and eternal ease and luxury. Men have become quite oblivious to the fact that all the wealth and luxury which we see wasted and flaunted with such prodigal hilarity represents just so many days of labor and possibly grinding toil and drudgery. The idea of service for service has become largely obliterated in the activity of privilege promoting government. Men do not now enquire whether their activities tend to create wealth or to destroy it or to the purely parasitical purpose of obtaining and spending it. If they did, an end would soon

and exchange their product for more than an equivalent through the agency of price raising privilege, to just such degree it becomes despotic and participates in crimes the suppression of which is its true mission.

## A New Day Coming

It devolves upon the people of Canada to rescue their government and its functions from the perverse purposes to which it has been put and make it of service to all for the good of all. The day is coming, and now is, when the democracy of Canada must restore the representative institutions of Canada to the people of Canada. The issue is now joined. We see increasing evidences of it every day. Let the producers of Canada stand rank to rank in the fight and aid in the solution in a spirit of intelligence, characteristic of the highest human justice. The democracy of Canada, and I would emphasize, the democracy of Western Canada, must proclaim "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," not as a high sounding platitude but in very truth the measure of all social and economic adjustment.

## Railway Subsidies

The question to which I propose to immediately address myself is that of subsidizing railways. It is now much in the Canadian public eye. It should be brought to the understanding of every citizen. It should be explained and understood fully, for if we are to continue the madly reckless course in the future that we have persisted in during the past, we are certain to bequeath to posterity questions which our politicians feebly comprehend. Very few men among us

## REVENUE BREAKS RECORDS

London, March 28.—A special cable says: For the first time in the history of the British nation the revenue for the financial year has exceeded £200,000,000. The total sums paid into the exchequer during the 51 weeks from April 1, 1910, to March 25, 1911, amounted to £200,789,034.

## SUFFICIENT MOISTURE

Grand Forks, N. D., March 29.—North Dakota has sufficient moisture for all present needs. The fact that within the last week practically every section of the state has been visited either by rain or snow has caused a feeling of optimism, as the new moisture serves to place the soil in condition for the spring seeding. Up to the present time, and since the snow melted away, it has been dusty in some sections of the state, and that fact was principally responsible for a feeling of apprehension that the season would be dry. Since the rains have come, however, that feeling has disappeared.

## FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Halifax, N. S., March 29.—At midnight a vote was taken in the house of assembly on a resolution favoring the reciprocity agreement negotiated by Messrs. Fielding & Paterson at Washington and commending them for their efforts on behalf of that measure. The debate extended over three days. An amendment was moved by the conservative opposition that there had been no mandate from the people for reciprocity, and expressing the opinion that the coal interests of Nova Scotia would suffer from the proposed reduction in the duty of that article. At midnight the amendment was voted down, and the resolution carried by a strict party vote in a full house.



# Early Spring Work

With the opening of spring commences the farmers' busy season; there are a hundred and one things requiring attention besides the most important of all—seeding the crop. The previous year may have been full of discouragements, yet, somehow, when spring opens, the farmer returns to his ceaseless round of duties fired with a new hope and full of zeal to make a success of everything he turns his hand to. The experience of former years, much of which has been dearly bought, is, in reality, the stepping stone to success. Previous seasons have brought their lessons—lessons in good farming, in the care of the work-horse and the live stock and numerous other phases of farm life. There is so much to attend to, so much that needs immediate care in the spring, that the unsystematic farmer often finds that the work is more than he can attend to and things are left undone which result in losses in the end. Long hours in the field are often the cause of the trouble. The horses are overworked and the farmer returns home tired out in the evening and has not the energy to attend to his farm chores as he otherwise would if less time were spent in the fields.

## Care of the Horse

If there is one thing more than another which the farmer must turn his attention to in the spring, it is the care of the farm work-horses. When the animals are put on the land in the spring they are seldom in a condition to stand hard work, and, consequently, they must be handled with great care until they become accustomed to the heavy strains they are put to. The work-horse should be thoroughly cleaned at night, and animals that have long winter coats would better be clipped so that they will dry more easily after sweating in the fields.

Great care should be taken of the mare in foal. A hard day's work on soft ground, when the mares are not in condition, yearly causes the loss of thousands of colts. Sore shoulders are another source of trouble. A good plan to insure sound shoulders is to wash them every night with a solution of salt and water. This will keep them clean and will tend to make them hard and prevent scalding to a great extent.

## Working the Colt

The colt, put to work for the first time, also needs great care. His load should be light, and a half day at a time is all that he should be put to for the start. A word also about the young colts that follow their mothers in the field. In driving through the country in the early spring, one frequently notices last spring's colts in the fields or on the sunny side of the barn, long haired, heads hanging down to their knees and an absolutely dejected appearance. Don't their masters know that they are unhappy; and, being unhappy, they are also unprofitable? A word in behalf of the coming colt. Before the colt arrives get a halter for him. Now, the average colt halter will not fit a colt before he is three months old, and is too small by the time he is six months old. Have a halter made with a longer crown-piece and longer piece around the nose. Have plenty of holes made so that it can be buckled where it fits, and it will do the colt from the day he arrives until he is a year old.

While you are working round the barn, tie the colt up for a little while at a time by his mother. And by the time his mother can go out for work he will be accustomed to the halter and can be tied while she is in the fields. It is unnecessary to bring the mother up to the barn in the middle of the afternoon to feed the colt, which is the means of losing a great deal of valuable time. Have some one give the colt a pint of new milk; warm it with as much hot water, to which add a little sugar. Feed the colt thus each half day, gradually increasing the amount of milk, and later leaving out the water and sugar. By the time he is three or four months old he will drink a half pail of milk three times a day. He should at all times have clean, fresh oats before him. After that he should have all the oats he will readily clean up at regular feed-

time. When this colt is turned out next winter for exercise he will prance about the yard, his coat sleek and glossy. When matured he will be two or three hundred pounds heavier than the one raised after the old system of "letting him out on grass" the second summer.

## Long Hours

But to return to the work-horse; perhaps one of the greatest causes of trouble with horses in the spring is the foolishness of working long hours in the fields. The man who works along hours kills his horses and does not accomplish any more in the end than the man who works reasonable and regular hours. An eight-hour day on soft ground is long enough for any horse-flesh at the commencement of the season, and nine hours should be the maximum at any time; longer than this takes the heart out of a horse, which is quickly noticeable in his spirits and flesh.

When cattle are turned out in the spring they often wander far afield and frequently do not return to their barn at night. Care should be taken that young cattle that have been poorly wintered are not left out during the chilly spring nights. There is also great danger of weak and even strong cattle slipping on the icy fields in the cold mornings when left out over night and receiving injuries that may prove fatal. Cattle frequently have a peculiar craving in the spring and will eat all sorts of rubbish to satisfy this appetite. This should be guarded against and the farmer can only do so by keeping a close eye on his stock and seeing they are brought home in the evenings.

## Preparing the Garden

A hard problem that always con-

fronts the average farmer is to get good plants to set out in the garden after the spring rush is over. The hotbed is an ideal place and in some respects far surpasses a green-house, for the plants receive more of the open air, and insects are more easily kept down. No doubt it is cheaper for many farmers to buy their plants of some gardener than to raise them, but many are so located that they cannot buy them. Learn to run a hotbed for the sake of the education it affords. These beds can be made out of wood, or what is better, cement. Cement frames are easily made, and any farmer can mix the cement, sand and gravel himself. Dig a trench six inches wide all round, being careful to make it just the right size, and with square corners. Fill this trench with cement grout that is rather thin, putting in any old small stones, refuse wire and old iron, so it will not crack, mixing the same all through the cement. Bring the cement above the surface of the ground by placing boards on each side, planning to have the north side about eight inches higher than the south, thus allowing a good slope for the cotton cover. The last six inches of cement should be much richer and sand sifted, making the top surface perfectly smooth so that the cotton or glass cover will fit tight. After the cement has hardened a week the centre dirt can be thrown out, using part of the top good soil in the bed later; the rest will best be banked up on the outside of the cement, mainly on the north side. The depth of the pit should be from two to two and a half feet, according to how early one wishes to start the bed. In starting the bed put in hot horse manure about one and a half feet deep, tramp this well and place the loam on top. Six inches of loam will be plenty. Tomatoes, Cauliflower and cabbage seed should be sown without delay.

# Value of the Cream Separator

Of the many labor-saving devices to be found on an up-to-date dairy farm or on the average farm where cows are kept for milking purposes, there is none more useful than the hand cream separator. The difficulty in obtaining high class labor has always been a most important consideration in dairying, and it is rapidly becoming more so, therefore it is to be expected that any machine that will tend to lessen the drudgery of farm life will meet with popular favor. This, the centrifugal separator has proved itself capable of doing, and every farmer's wife who has had the privilege of using the machine looks upon it as one of her greatest boons. The daily task of washing and caring for a large number of pans and cans, carrying the milk to the cellar or milk-house, and having again to warm and again return to the stable before feeding, and the responsibility of watching the milk to make sure that the cream is removed at the proper time is all done away with when the hand cream separator is used.

A second point and an equally important one, is the extra amount of fat that can be obtained from the milk as compared with shallow pan or deep setting can methods. Experimental investigation has proven that, on an average, there is from three to ten per cent. of fat left in the milk when separation is performed under the gravity system. Any of the better makes of hand separators will seldom leave as much as one per cent. of fat in the skim milk. It is also a well known fact that cream that has been separated by a centrifugal separator can be churned at from six to ten de-

grees lower temperature than that separated by the gravity process. The lower the temperature at which the cream can be churned the less fat there is left in the buttermilk, and also the firmer and better the quality of the butter. The separator, therefore, will abstract more fat from the milk, which can be churned at a much lower temperature, giving a larger yield of butter of the best quality, which quality will sell for the highest market price.

The process of butter making depends on the presence or absence of certain bacteria. There are certain germs that cause an undesirable flavor in butter, while there are others that produce a flavor and aroma that is found only in butter of first class quality. Strictly speaking, then, the work of the butter-maker consists in making conditions favorable for the development of one form of bacteria and preventing the development of other forms. Heat will destroy these minute organisms, while cold will arrest their development. The longer the milk is allowed to stand before being separated the more numerous these germs become. If the milk is separated as soon as it comes from the cow, and the cream is immediately cooled to a low temperature, the danger of undesirable flavors, etc., is more or less checked, and consequently the butter-maker has control of the ripening process. Since the introduction of the cream separator this has been made possible, and was simply another step toward modern dairying.

## Value of Sweet Milk

Unfortunately there are yet many

farmers in Western Canada who have not yet learned the value of sweet skim milk for feeding young stock. Just as soon as they realize this they will appreciate the value of the hand cream separator, for without the use of this machine, warm, sweet skim milk is practically out of the question. As most farmers know, when creaming is done by the gravity process the milk is usually allowed to sour before the cream is removed. Particularly is this true when shallow pans are used.

There are many points that might be brought out in favor of the separator, such as the possibilities of regulating the thickness of the cream; the advantage of sweet cream for pasteurization, etc. To enlarge upon these would make a long article, and besides such a course is not necessary. It only remains to be said that the separator was placed before the public and allowed to work out its own salvation. The universal adoption of this machine by the best appointed dairies should be sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical farmer as to its merits.

## Does the Separator Pay?

Frequently the question is asked, "Does the separator pay?" In reply to this it may be said that if a farmer desires to engage in dairying, even to a very limited extent (and what farmer should not?) it will pay to buy a cream separator. A farmer who is the keeper of eight cows can make enough money through gain in the amount of fat received and an increase in the price of his butter to pay for a separator in one year, or even in less time. Regarding the saving from hand separators, Prof. H. H. Bainer, of Colorado Agricultural college, writes as follows:

"The farmer or dairyman who handles the milk from five or more cows for profit in butter-making or cream selling should own a hand separator. The hand separator working under favorable conditions, leaves from 1.50 to 1.20 pounds of butter fat in 100 pounds of skim milk. The gravity and the dilution (water separator) systems of securing the butter fat will leave, under the most favorable conditions, from 1.3 to ¾ pounds butter fat to each 100 pounds of skim milk. The farmer who handles the milk from ten cows which produces 80,000 pounds of milk per year should not lose over forty pounds of butter fat in the separator skim milk. By the water separator (dilution) or gravity methods there would be a loss of 275 to 600 pounds of butter fat per year. Figuring butter fat at 20 cents per pound there would be a loss between the hand separator and the other methods of from \$45 to \$110 a year. Thus the saving in one year would pay for the separator, which would be good for many more years of service.

## The Best Separator

Another common question is, "Which is the best hand cream separator?" So far as the writer knows there is no "best" separator. There are many tried and tested machines that have been on the market for over twenty years; on the other hand, there are companies selling separators that the agricultural colleges and dairy schools refuse to recognize. Such a machine should not be purchased by the dairyman, for it will not only do unsatisfactory work, but will not begin to last its guaranteed time. The separator is a machine that is used from ten months to the entire year, and is, moreover, a machine that is run at a very high tension, consequently, to ensure safety to the operator and to last a reasonable lifetime, it must be made of the very best steel and by the very best mechanics. There are numerous machines put on the market that are liable to be misleading to the farmer. They are advertised at a low cost and said to have a large capacity per hour, and the farmer is often foolish enough to purchase such a machine that will not give him satisfaction, and, consequently, he gets a bad impression of the hand separator. The farmer can be safe, however, in buying a machine of any of the standard makes, or if he is not certain, he can write to any of the agricultural colleges or dairy schools where infor-

## FARMING FOR PROFIT

### To Get Two Dollars Where You Now Get One

Last season the farmers lost millions of dollars on account of the dry weather. Better farming methods would have saved a great deal of this. Dry farming is coming to be a science and is of every day use to the prairie farmer. The Guide devoted a great deal of time to find a book that would give reliable information on this subject. "Dry Farming," by Wm. Macdonald, is the best book on conservation of moisture and dry farming methods in existence. The author is an expert. The book is recommended very highly by Prof. W. J. Elliott of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore, Alta.

We will send this book to any address by return mail for \$1.30 postpaid.  
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mation as to the durability and capacity of any separator can be obtained.

#### Keeping the Separator Clean

People must needs stretch their senses of what is right and proper when they are content not to wash the separator after each and every time it has been used for separating milk. Because their parts are concealed and do not show from the outside their need of being cleaned, some people have become very lax in this matter of washing separators, and this fact is responsible for much of the poor quality cream delivered to the creameries of this country. Anyone who has ever washed a separator knows how badly it is in need of such attention after each and every time it has been used for separating milk. Any filth that the milk contains is, by the centrifugal force generated in the machine, thrown from the milk, and thus all remains in the machine until washed or scraped out by hand. Running water through by the pailful has very little effect. The solid matter will remain in spite of water. This solid matter contains myriads of harmful bacteria which commence their work immediately if the temperature is right, and they soon put the separator in a condition where it is practically impossible to clean it properly with a single washing. There is too much washing of separators only once a day and less frequently. It is high time that we each and all realize our responsibility when caring for the hand cream separator. Aside from our duty in this particular, there is always a possible chance of embarrassment owing to a government inspector calling to inspect the sanitary condition of the machine. In what condition would he find your separator?

#### ROOT CROPS

The following has been received from Geo. H. Clark, seed commissioner, Ottawa: Permit me to intimate to your farmer readers that in order to abridge the danger of the partial failure of their mangel and beet crops, they will this year need to be particularly careful to ascertain the per cent. of seed balls capable of producing sprouts, and to adjust their seeders accordingly.

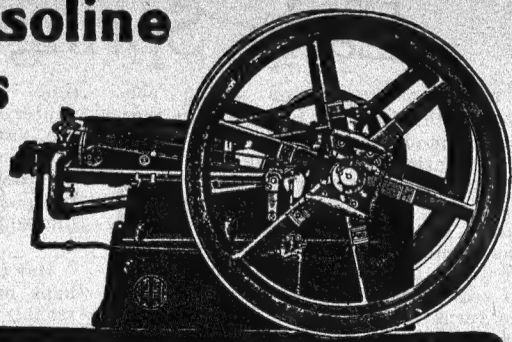
Because of the climatic conditions in 1909 and 1910 in those European countries from which we obtain our mangel and beet seeds, practically all the available supply this year is low in percentage vitality. Our Canadian seed merchants have been doing what they could to procure seed that would conform with the provisions of the Seed Control Act, which fixes a standard of vitality for good mangel and beet seed of 90 per cent. of the seed balls, and 160 sprouts from 100 seed balls (what is commonly known as mangel seed is really a fruit containing from three to six small seeds embedded in it); and the law is that when the percentage vitality falls below two-thirds of this standard for good mangel seed, then the seed must be labelled, showing the actual percentage of seed balls and of sprouts capable of being produced from the seed. All the seed inspectors now in the field have been notified to pay particular attention to the quality of the mangel seed exposed for sale; but the information and punishments to seed merchants resulting therefrom will not protect users of mangel seed this year.

There is no need for any farmer to reduce the area intended for planting to mangels and he will suffer no danger from crop failure provided that he will take the trouble of determining the percentage of seed balls capable of germinating and increase the amount of seed per acre accordingly. In most cases it will be found that at least one-half more mangel seed than usual will have to be sown this year to secure a reasonably good stand of plants. Farmers should give the preference to mangel seeds put up by reliable firms and not hesitate to procure seed of their favorite varieties from bags or packages on which the percentage of vitality is branded, even though that percentage would seem to be rather low.

#### DOMESTIC HELP

A representative of a British bureau will, during the ensuing summer, bring out a number of parties of domestic help from the Old Country. Anticipating that many farmers' wives will wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing competent help, The Guide has been requested to accept applications for help,

## An IHC Gasoline Engine Has Been Built Especially For You



No matter what kind of work you want your engine to do. Whether you need 1-H. P. or 45-H. P.—whether you want a vertical or horizontal engine, one that is portable, or of the stationary type—there is an IHC that will just meet your requirements. Also a line of Traction Engines in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-H. P. sizes—varied types.

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He'll show you, too, the many advantages of IHC construction—points you ought to know about if you want the most satisfactory farm power you can buy. Or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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 (Incorporated)  
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#### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, Chicago, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

until the permanent office is opened in Winnipeg. Any who wish to make application will please address Domestic Help Department, Grain Growers' Guide, using the following form:

#### APPLICATION FORM FOR EMPLOYER (CANADA)

Fill in definitely, stating clearly kind of help needed.

When wanted \_\_\_\_\_  
 Town \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 State requirements \_\_\_\_\_

No. in family \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adults \_\_\_\_\_ Children \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religion of family \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wages per month, if experienced \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 " " if inexperienced \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Churches in neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest P. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nearest town \_\_\_\_\_  
 Size of town \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nearest railway stations \_\_\_\_\_

Railway lines \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you agree to deposit passage money \$ \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks in advance?

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address  
 of Mayor \_\_\_\_\_  
 of Magistrate \_\_\_\_\_  
 of Sheriff \_\_\_\_\_  
 of Clergyman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Domestic coming out to Canada are required to sign the following agreements which protect both the Canadian employer and the bureau:

#### Agreement Between Employee and Bureau (Great Britain)

The undersigned agree to pay the bureau the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) advanced passage money; to assist me to go to Canada for employment; the said money being advanced to me upon the express understanding that I will accept such position as the bureau may provide in accordance with my qualifications. If under 19 years of age I agree to work under the bureau two years; if over 19 years, at least one year or forfeit \$10 to the bureau. I hereby agree and authorize the person or persons with whom I may

be employed on my arrival in Canada to deduct one-half my wages each month in payment of debt due by me for monies advanced for my passage. If in any event my assisted passage money has not been repaid at the time of leaving my first position, I agree to pay the said portion thereof by allowing my employer or subsequent employers, whoever they may be, to deduct one-half my wages each month until I repay the whole amount due from me for assisted passage, the same to be paid to the bureau. I also promise to remain in the position secured for me until the debt is paid, unless there is urgent reason for leaving, which reason I will first submit to the bureau, and I will seek re-employment through them.

Full statement of my account to be deducted from wages in Canada:

Passage advanced from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ £ \_\_\_\_\_

Railway fare advanced from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ £ \_\_\_\_\_

Deposit on \_\_\_\_\_ class passage £ \_\_\_\_\_

Passage receipt No. \_\_\_\_\_

Total £ \_\_\_\_\_

#### Agreement Between Bureau and Employee (Canada)

I \_\_\_\_\_ hereby agree and authorize \_\_\_\_\_ to deduct one-half my monthly wage until such time as the sum paid by \_\_\_\_\_ to defray part of my assisted passage be repaid in full, the amount owing by me being \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

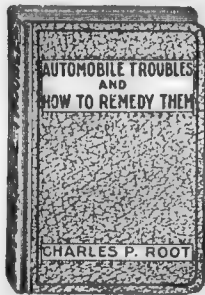
In the event of my leaving \_\_\_\_\_ employment before the sum owing by me is repaid I hereby agree and authorize the bureau to collect the remainder due from either my subsequent employers or myself, and I hereby authorize any subsequent employers for whom I may work to pay the bureau out of my wage, any balance due by me on my assisted passage.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

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## The Small Motor on the Farm

By L. W. ELLIS

A hundred years ago the production of the necessities of life kept four families out of five on the farm, and those four barely supported the fifth by their surplus products. Choice of occupations was necessarily limited. Since the invention of the steam engine, the manufacture of countless necessities has been transferred from farm to factory. The steam engine has made possible the wonderful development of our land and water transportation system. It has fostered the growth of our great centers of population, increasing the opportunities for employment away from the farm. The transfer of manufacturing to the city and the development of wonderfully efficient horse-drawn field machinery for crop production released millions of workers from the isolated life of the country. In consequence we have had for a generation the problem of making farm life more attractive.

It has remained for the engineer to accomplish what the agriculturist failed to do, and, naturally enough, by the same methods by which he made life away from the farm attractive. He is establishing easy means of communication and transport, devising conveniences for the farm home, and, most of all, he is introducing mechanical power to take from human shoulders the monotonous

daily tasks that cannot be shifted to those of the animal. The agricultural world is awakening to the stunning fact that, after all, the farm is an engineering proposition. Production, to be efficient, must be organized on the same lines as in other great industries. The small motor is only the beginning of a wonderful development in agricultural engineering, and has greater significance than the importance of present installations would indicate. It is significant of the tendency to intensify agriculture by applying more power to each acre and carrying processes farther on the farm. It means the elimination of drudgery, the saving of unnecessary human labor, which is conservation of the highest type. It means the opportunity for exercise of mental rather than physical strength, the development of broader intelligence on the part of our farmers, with direct benefit to those who must depend upon the farmer's efficiency for their daily bread.

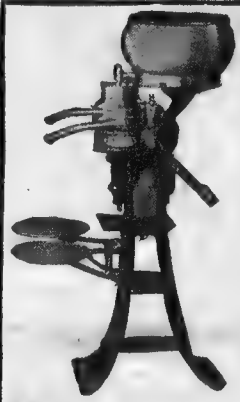
Without dwelling further on the economic phases of the question, we may pass to a consideration of some of the many adaptations of internal combustion engines and electrical motors to farm purposes. The discussion will be confined to those operations involving the saving of hand labor, the use of mechanical power in field work being a vast subject in itself.

The uses of the gasoline or kerosene engine on the farm are almost without number, but only the exceptional farmer has established a complete power plant. Pumping water by hand has long been regarded as impracticable, and in regions of unbroken topography the wind-mill has been generally unreliable. The latter's frequent failure in the summer, the time of greatest consumption, has led to a surprising shift to the small engine for pumping purposes.

In general the needs for water are for fire protection, sanitation, irrigation and consumption by household and stock. By the aid of the engine the farmer may have a better water supply than his city relative. For instance, an elevated storage tank will give gravity pressure for faucets or hydrants all over the farmstead, and the newer pneumatic tank underground gives both pressure and insurance against freezing. In the latter the engine may be used to pump either air or water into the tank up to a pressure of from 15 to 75 pounds per square inch. It is now possible, by means of an engine, a compressed air tank and a submerged pump, to have abundant water direct from the well by simply turning a cock in the kitchen. The pump, located at least six feet under the water, may be started by turning the faucet, the air supplying power for operating the pump. A surprisingly large percentage of farm houses are being equipped with modern sanitary conveniences which contribute to the health and comfort of the family.

Too often the only use of the small engine is for pumping water, or grinding feed, or some other one task. In contrast the writer has in mind a two-story power house on a side hill, visited over three years ago. The engine and pump are in the basement. Overhead is a line shaft, to which are attached at will the cream separator and churn, the washing machine (the boys do the washing and like it, because there is some inspiration in the chug and fuss of the engine), the corn sheller, fanning mill, feed grinder and grindstone. To all intents and purposes the building is a small industrial plant. There the farm office is located, the farm business transacted, the bulk of the farm stores kept, and many of the important processes of the farm carried on. All

Continued on Page 13



# DE LAVAL

## STANDS FOR Cream Separator

A machine which delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another is not necessarily a cream separator in the sense understood by the men and women who engage in dairying as a business. Even the most inferior machine ever built and labelled "cream separator" will effect a separation more or less perfect, depending upon the time it has been in use, its capacity, the age and temperature of milk and the per cent. of butter fat in the cream.

The only machine which may rightly be called a cream separator is one which in the shortest time and under widely varying conditions of milk and cream will do perfect work and continue to do so without interruption for fifteen or twenty years.

That is the creameryman's definition of a real cream separator, and it describes the De Laval used exclusively by creamerymen. Why should you be satisfied with less? Actually, the De Laval Separator costs less to buy than others which do not approach its standard of excellence. Write for catalog No. 57.

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#### EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

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|--|----------------|
| Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Auction Sale and Show of Bulls at Calgary ..... | April 18-21    |
| Edmonton Stallion Show and Bull Sale, Edmonton .....   | April 26-27    |
| Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon .....  | May 31         |
| Winnipeg Horse Show .....  | June 5-10      |
| Calgary Exhibition .....   | June 30-July 7 |
| Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg .....   | July 11-22     |
| Brandon Summer Fair .....  | July 24-29     |
| Dominion Exhibition, Regina .....  | Aug. 1-10      |
| Edmonton Exhibition .....  | Aug. 15-19     |
| Edmonton Fat Stock Show .....  | Dec. 20        |



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

### TRUTH IS COSTLY

I like the independent stand The Guide is taking regarding elevator and railroad matters, etc. I think it one publication that the farmer can pretty nearly expect a square deal from every time, and though it is sometimes costly to tell the truth it is just what the Grain Growers want, and I hope to see you continue in the good work.—Thomas E. Allcock, Pasqua, Sask.

### KEEP SPREADING IT

I could not afford to be without The Guide as I consider it the best paper published in the interests of the farmers in Canada today, and I trust every farmer in the West will subscribe for it and will also unite those who have not with our local organizations and help on with the good work.—P. M. Kennedy, Napinka, Man.

### STRONGLY SUPPORTED

If it could be arranged to have every farmer on earth today read The Grain Growers' Guide for one year there would be no more organizations needed, for all would be Grain Growers forever. Yours is the paper that leaves trifles and folly alone and dealt with facts and food for mental thought for all who are engaged in the most honorable pursuit of life. I must congratulate the G. G. Co. on their success in riding on majestically, while they are attacked from all sides. It looks good to us. Just go on playing the game and pay no attention to them. We are up behind you like a fort.—Ed. McConnell, Golden Stream, Man.

### AN EDUCATIONAL WORK

I am highly pleased with The Guide as a fearless, truthful and aggressive champion of justice and equal rights for all. Your editorials are plain, strong and irrefutable. The knowledge contained in The Guide's 52 numbers could not be purchased in book form for \$52, if they could be purchased at all. Keep pounding away. Every right-thinking man and woman in Canada is in accord with your progression.—H. G. Ahern, Clareholm, Alta.

### STAY WITH IT

I find that we could not possibly get along without The Guide. More power to your elbow, stay with the battle, and I can see the power in the hands of politicians transferred to the agricultural classes where it belongs.—E. D. Bertrand, Millet, Alta.

### BEST MARKET REPORTS

The market reports in the Guide are the best I can get.—F. F. Smith, Snowflake, Man.

**EQUITABLE, PRUDENT, PROGRESSIVE**  
I take great interest in reading The Guide and talking on its subjects and say it is the best paper I have ever read in United States and Canada to help make equitable, prudent and progressive conditions for the commonwealth and nation as well as being foremost in fostering the world's chief necessities and the nation's crowning assets.—Thos. Fitzgerald, Crossfield, Alta.

### GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Our market in Treherne has not been good since the government took over the elevators and I for one had to draw my wheat away from my own town where there were no government elevators, and I got a better grade and 8 cents per bushel more. We always had a good market in Treherne before this fall and as for government ownership of elevators I for one don't think very much of it.—W. H. Brewster, Treherne, Man.

### NO BETTER CAUSE

I don't think a man can work better for the cause than by spreading the influence of The Guide. I find it in my heart to wish you were a little milder in your personal attacks. The Guide is making friends fast with the actual settlers, especially among the ignorant and narrow-minded, but there are many men who we need badly as friends are being very much offended and are becoming enemies. My sympathies are very much with Mr. Staples and I think his grievance is a real one. The big mistake the Western settlers make from our point of view is that they try to use their influence with their own party instead more as a separate party on questions affecting the West. That there are many of them that have the interest of the West at heart I quite believe. The mistakes they make are largely our own fault as we elect them to either one party or another instead of electing men pledged to neither party which is the only sane thing we can do.—W. H. Evans, Cope-land, Sask.

### NOT AN EQUAL ANYWHERE

There is no dollar that I spend more willingly than the one for The Guide, unless it is the one to the association. You are doing a great work for the farmers and one which they should not be slow to appreciate. I believe it is becoming more popular every week and to my mind there is no equal to it anywhere in the Dominion.—George Gordon, Hazelcliff, Jan. 7, '11.

### HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

I hope to see the Grain Growers' Grain Company take hold of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, if the government don't. I think you could get all the money needed in the three provinces to build this road. Maybe you can voice some of our opinions about this through your paper.—E. A. King, Kelstern, Sask.

### FILLS THE NEED

The Grain Growers' Guide so efficiently and completely supplies our wants in an agricultural publication that public expenditure in that line seems a waste.—John S. Black, Tuxford, Sask.

### MANY TONGUES: ONE MIND

I like The Grain Growers' Guide fine. I read every thing the best I can, because I am not English born, my native country is Belgium. Here are a few old timers. Their opinion is that the farmers cannot accomplish anything, but I think I see the time we will. If I can help or get some

subscriptions I will do so as I think it is the only solution to gain what we are looking for.—C. Devunay, Kronan, Sask.

### HELPING US ALONG

The Guide now comes to the house but I want one for myself so I can give a copy away occasionally to let non-subscribers see what it is like.—R. T. Gray, Graytown, Sask.

### WORTH MUCH MORE

I thought I would write you a few lines in honor to the magazine because I think it is doing a good work to the farmers, and that it is the implicit duty to subscribe for it. Even if it cost five or ten times as much it would more than make the money for the farmers.—Sofus M. Shriver, Alberta.

### HEW TO THE LINE

I cannot tell how much I enjoy your paper and I must say well done. Just hew to the line and let chips fall where they like. Never mind the piffle of that miserable halfpenny rag the Telegram. You have thousands of friends.—Edgar Breditt, Edam, Sask.

### WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT IT

I have now taken it one year and I couldn't be without it on any consideration. It is the best paper printed and no farmer should be without it, for it is worth its weight in gold to every farmer.—William Harding, Austin, Man.

### DEFENDS THE FARMERS

I like to read The Guide particularly for the stand it takes in defending the farmers and I often wonder how we could ever get along without it.—Harry Barish, Wapella, Sask.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

I think it is the best dollar's worth we get in this country that there is. Plenty of food for thought in it and anyone who cannot take in the lessons it shows us are very dull. My boys are always ready for The Guide when it comes. Have read with pleasure the editorials on the various questions that effect us today and if the farmers will only study them and stand firmly together we can bring them to a successful issue.—W. Lake, Asquith, Sask.

### BEST FRIEND OF FARMER

I think The Guide is the best friend that the farmers of Western Canada ever had. It brings every crooked act to the front.—Edwin J. Sandercock, Vegreville, Alta.

### HANDS IT ON

I think The Guide a splendid paper. I have sent mine around the neighborhood after reading.—A. E. Nelson, Lake de May, Alta.

### PARTY MEN SQUIRM

I would not be without The Guide. It is amusing to see some of the party men squirm. But they deserve all they get. Hope you keep up the good work till we get Direct Legislation.—E. W. Crippen, Gainsboro, Sask.

### VERY, VERY FRANK

Continue my paper another year. Nothing in it last year so I have to take it another year to get even.—F. Roe, Arden, Man.

### WILL HELP IT ALONG

I could not be without The Guide now as I consider that we often get one number that is worth a dollar alone. Keep on the way you are doing and it is sure to tell in time. I myself do all I can to help The Guide.—Frank H. Hill, Hortonburg, Alta.

### MATCHLESS JOURNAL

I wish to renew my subscription to our matchless paper, The Guide, which has done a most wonderful work in letting the public know of the doings of the Association, and making public and exposing some of the many extortions under which we as farmers have had to live.—Simon Smith, Ridgville, Man.

### SOON GET FAIR PLAY

I am interested in The Guide and the more I read it the more interesting it becomes. If we as farmers would all try and do a little it would not be long before the farmer would get fair play.—Elias Ashton, Beaver Hills, Alta.

### AS SEEN ABROAD

I note in the November number of "Co-operation" a very complimentary reference to your publication. We are studying agricultural economics here, and especially co-operation. Hence we are deeply interested in your journal and in the co-operative movement in Western Canada.—E. Boyle, Ph. D., University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D.

### BEST OF ALL

I like the paper very much. I think it is the best paper I ever received. I believe the farmers have the best side and think they are on the side of right and will win if they stand together and work in the right way and only for right.—N. S. Hull, Lenore Lake, Sask.

### WE ARE TOO MILD

You make large claims of what you are doing to benefit the lot of the farmer. I believe you are doing your best and are honest in your efforts as a reformer. But I must say that in my opinion you are not "highly spiced" enough. That is you are too mild in your attacks on those unmitigated rascals that are disgracing this fair young country and bringing the blush of shame and humiliation to the cheek of every honest man.—J. C. Arthur, Vermilion, Alta.

### A GOOD THING

I fully appreciate the work The Guide is doing for the farmers of the West. As the saying goes, "It is a good thing; push it along."—L. R. Campbell, Tessier, Sask.

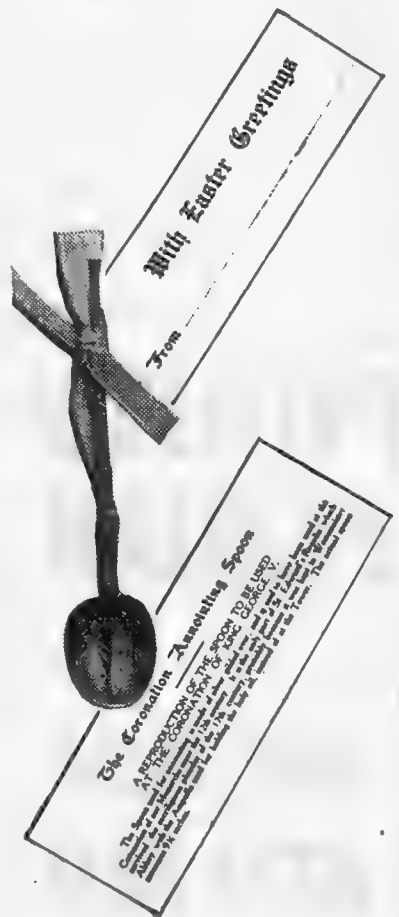


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**THE LOW COST of a "Want"**  
Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

## The Small Motor on the Farm

Continued from Page 11

is system like that of the factory. There is activity without drudgery, the condition in any occupation which begets enthusiastic service.

Out in the dairy barn one clean, well-paid, trained dairy assistant now does the work of two slovenly farm hands openly rebellious at the tiresome job of milking. All that the farmer saves in money, perhaps, is the keep of one man, but in freedom from labor troubles and in general improvement of dairy conditions he gains in reputation and satisfaction of mind. The vacuum milking machine is responsible, with a gasoline engine off at the dairy house energetically minding its business of running the vacuum pump and the cream separator. Ten to fifteen cows per man per hour is the new standard of capacity, with far less work and dirt. The vacuum cleaning principle is applied to the cows by a slight addition to the equipment. All the dirt, loose hair and other foreign matter can be drawn off into a dust collector and removed. By the ordinary process of currying and brushing, these sources of contamination are stirred up to fly about the stable and settle upon the utensils. In dairies of fifty cows or less an engine of one and one-half horse power is sufficiently powerful to run the four to six milkers usually attached and to handle other dairy machinery besides. The livestock is rid of its surplus old hair neatly and rapidly through the agency of a power clipping machine and a very small engine. The engine may assist in spraying the cattle for parasites, white-washing and spraying the interior of the barn as a preventive measure. Spraying now extends to the orchard also, where insect and fungus enemies are successfully combated.

All this work, heavy or light, may now be done by the gasoline engine, and the number of silos has increased in thirty years from less than one hundred to many thousands.

The internal combustion engine must have an excess over the average power requirements, as the load is irregular and the speed must be kept up in order to obtain efficient results from the ensilage cutter. On this account a heavy fly-wheel is added to equalize the motion of the engine. Again, some manufacturers, following the lead of the builders of large gas engines for heavy duty, are adopting the volume, or throttling, governor in place of the hit-and-miss type. In the latter the explosions are occasionally "cut out" by automatic action of the governor when the speed increases above the normal, to be resumed again when the absence of power impulses causes the speed to drop below normal. The throttling governor admits a charge for each cycle, proportioning it each time to the needs of the load. It is, therefore, slightly less economical on light loads than the hit-and-miss type, but for the heavy irregular work of sawing wood, etc., it can be depended upon to furnish steadier power.

"Bucking wood" no longer has its terrors for the farm boy. If the farm cannot afford the investment in a saw to go with the gasoline engine, there is very apt to be a neighborhood saw. Wood is not a perishable product, however, and farmers are often content to wait until the owner of a large outfit puts in an appearance and does the work on a custom basis.

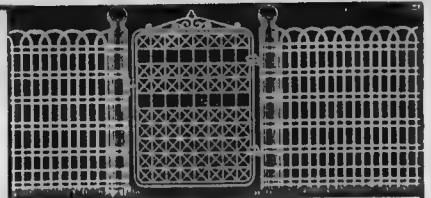
On farms where heavy machinery, portable buildings, etc., have to be moved frequently from place to place, the portable gasoline engine equipped with a winch and cable is often indispensable. A five horse power engine may occasionally be seen putting a fifteen-ton tractor into a space on a storage floor which would not withstand the combination of weight and vibration produced by running the tractor under its own power. —Gas Power Age.

#### FRESH VS. ROTTED MANURE

Careful trials, conducted over an extended series of years, and finally restated in the report of 1910 for the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, show that barnyard manure can be most economically used in the fresh, unrotted condition; that fresh manure is equal, ton for ton, in crop-producing power, to rotted manure, which other experiments have shown loses during rotting about 60 per cent. of its weight.

## Handsome enough for the city lawn — Strong and cheap enough for the farm

Peerless Lawn Fence is made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, all galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is built so strongly that it will last for years and it cannot rust. It costs less than one wooden fence and will outlive two. It will add to the appearance of any property. Let us send you the cost of fencing with



### Peerless Lawn Fence

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## GILSON "Goes Like Sixty" ENGINE

The handiest help on the farm and the cheapest. Good at any job.

Automatic fuel control feeds gasoline according to load carried. Saves fuel, money and wear, and does perfect work.

No other engine is built so strongly. Is easy to handle and simple to understand. Our special process iron stands a 500 lbs. greater breaking test than required in government contracts. Iron in average engines is often below the government standard. We make 16 sizes, 1 H.P. to 27 H.P., air cooled and water cooled—the most complete line on the market, including engines for every purpose and for all general work. Our Air Cooled Engine is absolutely the only air cooled engine successful in operating headers and binders and carrying a continuous heavy load. The cooling system is patented. If you are interested in Engines do not fail to WRITE FOR FREE BOOK containing valuable, money-saving information. Describes our full line. 16 sizes, 1 H.P. to 27 H.P., Water or Air Cooled. Free. Write to-day.

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In Holsteins, I have Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves for sale. Some young Bulls ready for service. A large herd of the choicest breeding to choose from. Prices lower than any other dealer. Come and see or write.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## OPPOSES SASKATCHEWAN SYSTEM

Editor, Guide:—I crave the indulgence of some space in your valuable paper in putting forth my opposition to the finding of the Saskatchewan elevator commission's report and also to the elevator bill. Now I wish to distinctly state, and I thoroughly believe, that the great majority of the delegates that attended the recent Grain Growers' convention at Regina did not have the opportunity of studying out in all its details the finding of the commission's report. Let me say at the outset, and I think all your readers will agree with me, that the great object that the farmers of this country had in view when the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized a few years ago was to do away with existing obstacles and difficulties that prevented the farmer in getting a square deal in disposing of his products. Some of these obstacles have been removed by federal and provincial legislation, but the one great obstacle still remains, the line elevator companies. In order to try and remove this latter difficulty the Grain Growers at the Saskatchewan convention three years ago, at Weyburn two years ago, and at Prince Albert one year ago, passed resolutions and carried unanimously in favor of government ownership of interior elevators, and as a result of this the Saskatchewan government appointed a commission to investigate the matter of government ownership of interior elevators. But we were not long in finding out that the commission was not in favor of government ownership, and in my opinion did what they could to banish the idea of government ownership, and I trust I have made this point sufficiently plain in regard to the one great object we had in view. I will now deal with the report of the commission and will endeavor to show the impracticability of its provisions whereby it cannot begin to give the relief sought after by the commission, and I want to show that the bill is co-operative in so far as the government loans 85 per cent. to the farmers and the farmers taking the other 15 per cent., but in its operation under the scheme it will be a competitive system with the strong opposition of the line elevator companies owning about nine hundred elevators throughout the province, and no clause or provision in the bill that these companies could be compelled to sell at a fair valuation a certain portion of their storage, or any of it whatever. The government no doubt in making this liberal advance to the farmers is evidently under the impression that they will readily put up the required 15 per cent. and all will go on smoothly, but let me outline to you the great stumbling block. Now, in order for the farmers to have one-third of the existing storage of the province under their control, they will have to build and equip at least three hundred elevators which will cost today, including the site, \$7,000 each. This will have to be done, as the line elevator companies will not care to sell and there is no provision in the bill to compel them to do so. I find that this amount of storage will cost at a fair estimate \$2,100,000. I may be putting the number of line elevators in the province at a low estimate, but to illustrate my point I will leave it at the number stated. These additional elevators will take the total storage capacity of the province up to 1,200 elevators, with 900 in the hands of the private companies with full liberty to increase their number at any point that they see fit to do so, and only three hundred under the farmers' control. Four times the storage in favor of the line elevator companies. Does

Mr. Langley or Mr. Green think for one moment that a farmers' monopoly can be created under such conditions as I have outlined? Should there be a disposition on the part of the farmers to increase this storage in the future no doubt the government would be called upon again to provide the necessary funds to do so, and in this way go more and more into competition with the line elevator companies, and I challenge Mr. Langley or anybody else to show me that this would not be so. And what would be the result under this system? Nothing but dissatisfaction, owing to the fact that the private companies, having ample storage, would lower the rates in taking in the grain at the beginning of each season, and would again raise the rates when the farmers' company had no more storage, and all those farmers that would have no stock in the farmers' company—where would they go with their grain? I saw the argument advanced that the farmers would go and sell their grain where they got the best treatment. Will anybody attempt to deny that these companies will not be alive to this fact, and will use smooth tactics to get the largest bulk of the grain. On

Grain Grower in this province, will our grievances be remedied under this system? No, never. And here again I wish to point out that for this system to have any show of success there will have to be equal storage on the start with the line elevator companies. Now as to the cost of equal storage I claim that with the increased cost of material it will take, at a fair estimate, \$6,000,000. Now if there should be an unanimous desire on the part of the farmers of the province in demanding equal storage with the private companies, would the Saskatchewan government be prepared to put up the 85 per cent. provided for in the bill? Another matter that I wish to deal with is the loading platform, and let me state that it will be a strong competitor against the new system, as there was about 22 per cent. went over the platform in 1908, and I think it would average about the same for 1909 and 1910. But I hear somebody say, how can that be so? Simply because you have only one local at a point where there is 500,000 bushels marketed, and they will only patronize the private elevators as little as possible. Now I think I have shown quite clearly why I cannot agree with this measure, and I have only to add that if there is not equal storage with the private companies secured by the government in co-operation with the farmers on the start, it certainly will be a losing scheme and will be a sore disappointment to its staunchest advocates. In conclusion let me say that when this measure will get the calm and sound judgment of the executive and local associations throughout the province that I don't think it will be approved of, but if they should do so they will have sacrificed one of the grandest principles that the Grain Growers' Associations ever stood to attain and supported by every local association in the province for the last three years, namely, government ownership of interior elevators. We may have lost for the present, but I have yet the utmost faith in that great principle as the only solution to the extreme exactions of greedy corporation interests, and in closing I appeal to every Grain Grower in the province to give this measure which is now before us his most

toward advertising and keeping up the circulation. Now, I don't want to make a Socialist paper of The Guide, but I would be pleased to see The Guide treating all its readers and all its writers alike. However, I am not the kind that is going to flare up and fall off the band wagon because you refuse to let me be heard. The average farmer is opposed to protection because he feels that it enables the capitalistic class, or at least a part of the capitalistic class, to fleece him more completely, and for this very reason I am also opposed to high protective tariff.

## AN EXPLANATION

Day by day we are asked why we do not publish letters sent to us. Sometimes we are charged by our readers with showing discrimination. Others suggest that we enlarge our paper. As a matter of fact we are trying to give every correspondent an opportunity to express his views upon matters of general interest. We get ten letters where we have space to publish one and have to shorten them or leave a great many out altogether. We have been asked why we do not write to each correspondent and explain when his letter will be published or why it will not be. This would entail so much correspondence that the editor would have little time for anything else. We cannot enlarge the paper because it costs money, and if we spend too much money The Guide will have to cease publication. We would earnestly ask our readers to help us and to have confidence in our judgment. We are not stopping letters because they do not agree with our views. We are glad to give publication to all views because in no other way can our readers educate themselves. Our greatest trouble is long letters. Please keep your letters very short and give others an opportunity. In future, all things being equal, we shall give short letters the preference. If each of our readers will consider this a personal letter it will save us a lot of trouble and allow us to help them much more. We have nearly one hundred letters waiting space for publication now.—The Editor.

The average farmer is opposed to private ownership of the Hudson's Bay Road, because he knows the private owners will be going down into his pockets for profits. I am one of the average farmers in this respect. But I am a Socialist and believe in the public ownership of the mines, mills and factories as well as the railroads and elevators. I believe in the wiping out of the whole profit system and the giving of every man the full product of his toil. I believe in the Initiative and Referendum. I won't try to bring out any of the beauty of socialism here.

EDGAR N. CRANDELL.

Souris Valley, Sask.

## THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

## How the Farmers Raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

the number of farmers' elevators I have estimated we could at our best not get nearly one-fifth of the crop. But what can I say of the estimate that the attorney-general is reported to have made, as saying that if fifty elevators are built at a cost of \$250,000, and I have no doubt the number will be no less than that as a start. I ask you, dear reader, how much of a Saskatchewan crop of 125,000,000 bushels could those fifty elevators handle in one season? They would just handle at a fair estimate in one season about 100,000 each, which would be for the total 5,000,000 bushels and 120,000,000 bushels handled by private companies. How many years will it take this farce-comedy system to handle half of this amount? Another point I wish to make in this connection is the very small per cent. of our arable land we have yet under cultivation; the numerous new districts that are yearly opening up, and with increased settlement I think I can safely put the production of this province in ten years at 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. Now, in order for the farmers' company to handle ten per cent. of this huge crop, they will have to own 500 elevators at an average intake of 100,000 or 50,000,000 bushels for the season against 450,000,000 handled by private companies, and now I put it fairly and squarely before any

careful study, and through his local association pronounce upon it.

As a Grain Grower and as a Liberal of this province I do not approve of the bill.

ANGUS GRANT.

Lumsden, Sask.

## A SOCIALIST'S VIEWS

Editor, Guide:—I have been a reader of your paper for about six months. I was called upon by a neighbor last fall and asked to subscribe. I did so quite cheerfully, believing you would give me a paper not afraid to discuss all matters of public interest and the views of Liberal, Conservative, Socialist and Independent without discrimination. It now appears to me that the protectionist, the free trader, the Liberal and the Conservative, and perhaps the Independent can get a fair deal in your paper, or at least some space to express their views. But I am more and more convinced that you have no time and no space for the man that would say a friendly word for Socialism, or explain the remedy the socialist proposes for the evils of the existing conditions. I am glad that you are not afraid to handle the views of others. But why do you discriminate against me and my like? I read your paper and enjoy parts of it. I regard it as the best farm paper I have ever seen and I think I am doing my part

## NAVIGATION ON HUDSON'S BAY

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to congratulate Mr. E. A. Partridge for the lucid case he has made for the Hudson's Bay route for the West, his case being that this route will be open for twelve months in the year. I entirely agree with him from a scientific point of view. The Hudson's Bay from its vast size and geographical position cannot be frozen during any part of the year. Its length from north to south is 1,000 miles, and width 600 miles, the area being 600,000 square miles. The average depth is 420 feet. It is remarkably free from rocks and shoals, and Dr. Bell, of the geological survey, asserts that its bottom resembles the Western prairie and that the temperature of the water is several degrees warmer than the water in Lake Superior. This fact of temperature is confirmed by Lieut. Gordon, who made three expeditions to the Bay for the Dominion government in 1884-5-6. Its surface is influenced by two tides in a little over twenty-four hours, which precludes any chance of ice formation, except where its waters wash the beach. The same conditions obtain in the Hudson's Bay Strait, which is about 500 miles long with an average width of 100 miles, its narrowest place being about 45 miles. This is a deep channel free from obstructions to navigation. The depth of this channel varies from 900 to 1,800 feet. Dr. Bell affirms that storms are rare, ice bergs are never seen, and that fogs are of rare occurrence and are of short duration. The Bay was navigated last year by two parties. The Lieut.-Governor's in the early summer, and the Macoun exploring party, the latter leaving Fort Churchill on December 5, neither of whom saw any ice. In April the rivers will discharge a vast amount of ice into the Bay, which drifts in a southeasterly direction and crowds into James Bay and becomes an unwelcome visitant to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in that neighborhood. The



bergs to be encountered by vessels on the Hudson's Bay route will be found in the Atlantic ocean where they are being carried by the Arctic current towards the banks of Newfoundland, and are ten times more dangerous to vessels entering the St. Lawrence, due to the fogs in which the bergs are enveloped when they get so far south as the waters of the Gulf Stream. The first vessel that entered the Bay was the Discovery, a tiny craft of 55 tons commanded by H. Hudson, who entered the strait at the end of June, 1610. And Sir Thomas Button entered the strait in June, 1612, and in 1615 the Discovery, in command of Baylot, with Baffin as pilot, entered the strait in the end of May. The vessels of the Hudson's Bay Co. have navigated the straits and bay for over 250 years, and their annual periods cover about four months. It was only necessary for their ships to make one voyage, to bring in supplies in the fall and take out the furs in the summer. Other expeditions gave a longer period. Capt. Kennedy, who went in search of Sir John Franklin and who had eight years' experience of the strait, says that the strait is perfectly safe from June to November. W. A. Archibald, who for many years was in the company's house at Moose Factory, gives the period of navigation as perfectly safe from June to December. Lieut. Gordon, in the reports of the three expeditions already referred to, gives four months, while Captain J. J. Barry, his first officer in each expedition, says that the ocean steamers can enter as early as June, and come out as late as December. W. A. Ashe, superintendent of the Quebec observatory, an officer of the expedition, who had charge of a station on the north of the strait from August, 1844, to September, 1885, says that the strait is navigable for from four and a half to six and a half months, according to the class of ships. These excerpts are positive proof that the strait has been entered in May and is open in December, and there are reports of American vessels wintering in the Bay and coming out in spring with fish. There are no accounts of any attempts being made to enter the strait that did not succeed, and it is a bad conclusion to come to that this deep channel and vast inland sea where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours is unnavigable for the remainder of the year.

J. ROWAN.

## BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—I cannot let this reciprocity question pass without giving my opinion on it. I think it will be a great benefit to both Canada and the United States. I sold my farm in Ontario about twelve years ago and settled in Manitoba with my family. Five of my sons are farming in Manitoba at the present time. I have been a supporter of the conservative party for over fifty years and they have now got my last vote. Men that we have sent to represent us in parliament are doing all that they can to kill the bill of free trade between Canada and the United States. The people in the large cities in Ontario seem to have a lot to say about annexation, which I think is all nonsense. I don't think the Americans want annexation. If they have so much to say about the Americans it is a wonder they allow them to emigrate to this country. I have been in the United States a good deal this last few years and find them nice people. I never heard annexation mentioned by them. I see by the papers that the ladies in Ontario are sending in resolutions denouncing reciprocity. I wonder what the ladies in the cities know about the wants of the farmers. When I was over in the United States last fall I was at one of their fairs. My ticket at the gate carried me through every department of the big show. I priced everything as I passed through. I could buy a double box wagon for from \$48 to \$50; a new top buggy, rubber tired, from \$38 to \$39; all other implements equally as cheap; a six-foot binder with trucks and canvas to cover for \$85; a sewing machine (No. 1) selling for \$15 and \$16, with everything complete; organs in piano case for \$45 and \$50; pianos from \$75 to \$85; cream sepa-

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rators from \$12 to \$15; all other articles just as cheap. Now the Western farmers can see how they are imposed upon in this country. I think the government that votes against reciprocity will get what they deserve when the election comes around again.

GEORGE SMITH.  
Beautiful Plains, Man.

## RE CATTLE GUARDS

Editor, Guide:—Now that the season for cattle and horses being killed by the railway is at hand I might be permitted to tell of a cattle guard I heard some railway bridge-builders talking about today. About three or four years ago a man, whose name was given to me as Rolf, in the C. N. shops invented a cattle guard which these men enthusiastically declared was an unqualified success. It consisted of three little gates lying flat on the ties to be placed at crossings, and when an animal trod on the near end of it, it flew up at the far end and, closing the railway up effectively, either hit or terrified the animal seeking to trespass on the railway, and as soon as the animal stepped back, the gate fell back to position. The inventor persuaded a Galician to drive his oxen onto his model. It worked splendidly and the oxen could not be whipped onto the cattle guard a second time. When Secretary McKenzie last fall took up this question of defective cattle guards and fences before the railway commissioners, Chairman Maybee asked, "Do you know of any effective cattle guard?" I suggested those pits we all remember in old Ontario. I was told those were out of date. I asked if the expense was not the chief reason the railways could find no effective cattle guards and Chairman Maybee said he did not doubt it. He said the railways did not live up to the law which calls for "efficient" cattle guards. The way to remedy this state of affairs fundamentally is to elect real representatives from among ourselves, and to make a few real laws to protect our stock from railway deaths. If they had to pay for all stock killed they would soon find "effective" cattle guards.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

Valley River, Man.

## PROTECTION MEANS OPPRESSION

Editor, Guide:—I would like to be allowed space in your paper to give my views on reciprocity and Free Trade, as a farmer and independent conservative. The free entry of our wheat will mean from five to ten cents per bushel and from five to ten dollars per acre on every acre in Canada. Free trade is God's and Nature's law. Any barriers mean oppression. Manufacturers are free traders when they get their raw material free and say we are disloyal because we object to pay them 27 per cent, which means over 40 per cent, more than the goods are worth. If a tariff for revenue is required, let our legislators be honest and make the manufacturers contribute the amount of protection to the treasury. The loyal man is he who buys foreign goods. Then the duty goes into our treasury. But we object to paying four dollars, one going into the treasury and three into the pockets of the capitalists. Canada has contributed over six hundred and seven millions to railways. After spending all they can on expensive structures, profitable franchises, steamship lines, etc., to show small profits, they can declare a ten per cent. dividend on a \$25 share now worth \$218 and leave to the credit of the shareholders from ten to thirteen millions per annum. They take Canadian money to build lines across the boundary. Freight on coal from Medicine Hat to Broadview, 395 miles, is \$3.45 per ton on C.P.R. On the Soo line from Williston, North Dakota, to Armandale, Minnesota, 396 miles, it is \$1.50 per ton. Freight rates in Canada should be cut in half. Free trade with our cousins would be the greatest piece of diplomacy enacted since confederation in the interests of old Britain; in cementing the good fellowship of the Anglo-Saxon race. Protection in trade means legalized robbery. When will the thinking people throw off the party yoke and elect representatives to represent them?

Had we the Recall over twenty representatives in Manitoba would have to face the music and take their medicine. If they are honorable men they should call meetings in their respective ridings and explain their action to the people. If they have more information than we have we should hear it.

Melita, Man. I. T. LENNOX

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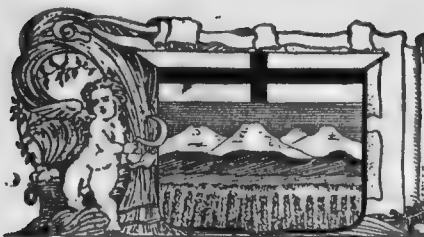
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# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

**President:**  
James Bower - Red Deer  
**Vice-President:**  
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
**Secretary-Treasurer:**  
E. J. Fream - Calgary

**Directors at Large:**  
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.  
**District Directors:**  
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carwell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

### CIRCULAR TO M.P.'S

I have been instructed by the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta to forward you a copy of the following resolution:

"The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta re-affirm their belief that absolute control of our terminals can only be secured through government ownership and operation. We view with alarm the apparent disposition of supporters of the government to still further experiment along the lines of control by supervision and inspection, knowing as all concerned do, that this policy has failed entirely in the past. We respectfully urge that the Dominion government make financial provisions in the estimates for leasing, purchasing and erecting terminal elevators at this session, providing also that such charges shall be placed on grain passing through these elevators as shall provide for cost of operation and paying off purchase price within a reasonable time."

In requesting that you support the proposal for government ownership and operation of all terminals, this association would ask you to keep in mind the need for terminal facilities at the Pacific coast and the necessity for an early opening up of this route if the farmers of Western Canada are to secure full advantage of the year open port.

It is also our firm belief, and we firmly maintain the stand our association has always taken, that it is impossible for the producers to secure full returns for their grain as long as individuals or companies having any interest whatever in line elevators or in the purchasing of grain are allowed to have any interest or control in the terminals. It seems an impossibility to prevent mixing in the terminals while they are under private control. We believe that this is a matter which must necessarily be handled by the government, and therefore ask that Section 18, of the proposed Bill Q, An Act Respecting Grain, be made effective at the present session of parliament.

We believe that the stand now being taken by certain interests in opposition to sections 122, 123 and 242 of this bill is a clear substantiation of our claims in so far as private ownership is concerned, and therefore ask that all chances for destroying the identity or grades of the grade be at once effectually removed by the system of government ownership and operation which has been proposed by the organized farmers of Canada.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation.

I am, Sir, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta,

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.

### ENDORSES RECIPROCITY

There was an attendance of forty-six persons at the last regular meeting of Bowell Union. The entertainment mittee reported having undertaken to put on a program, supper and dance at an early date, which information was received with great applause. Mr. Darragh addressed the meeting with regard to the official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, and requested all members who were not subscribers to place their names on the list. The reciprocity question was then taken up and the secretary received instructions to wire the Hon. W. S. Fielding that this union was unanimously in favor of the agreement, also that he should write to C. A. Magrath, M.P., requesting him to support the agreement.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.  
Bowell, Alta.

### WOMAN'S WORK, FROM A MAN'S VIEWPOINT

The regular meeting of Great Bend Union was held on March 17, there being a good attendance of members. The secretary was instructed to send out a circular to the residents asking them what they will list in case the U. F. A. hold an auction sale. The beef ring proposition was laid over till the next meeting. After some discussion it was agreed to send the following resolution to the Hon. W. S. Fielding: "This union

endorses reciprocity agreement and urges its adoption at this session."

A paper on "Woman's Work" was then read and much enjoyed by all present.

C. J. NORTON, Sec'y.  
Content, Alta.]

### THE ASSOCIATION A LASTING BENEFIT

An interesting meeting of Red Willow Local Union took place in the Star Ridge school house on Saturday, March 18. In the general awakening of the farmers of the West, Red Willow Union does not propose to be left behind, and if enthusiasm counts for anything then our union will be of lasting benefit. There is a disposition on the part of each member to make use of the organization in every way possible, and a faith that the united efforts of the Alberta farmers will bring results. Four new names were added to our roll, bringing the total paid up membership to 33. The reciprocity pact now before the house at Ottawa and the question of direct legislation are the leading topics for discussion among the members. As to the former they are unanimous in favor as evidenced by a resolution passed at a recent meeting. Arrangements are under way for securing a supply of formalin, and March 31 was decided upon as the time to begin the extermination of gophers.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.  
Red Willow, Alta.

### WILL BUILD FARMERS' ELEVATOR

At the last regular meeting of Wheatland Center Union, held on March 15, we had a discussion on elevators, and the members appeared to be in favor of building one at Barons if the crop should appear to be hopeful. We would like to get all information possible as to the cost of building elevators and the amount of money which would be required to run the business.

J. QUINSEY, Sec'y.  
Noble, Alta.

### DISCUSSING CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Summerville Union had a fine meeting on March 18, there being 23 members present. We had quite a discussion on reciprocity and Mr. Nathorst read a fine paper in answer to the manufacturers' address at Ottawa. We are completing all arrangements for a dance and social at an early date. A number of our members are anxious to start a co-operative store and this will be up for discussion at our next meeting.

T. J. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.  
Pincher, Alta.

### ARRANGING FOR CO-OPERATION

The last regular meeting of West Lethbridge Union was held in Fred Senior's house. The correspondence in regard to reciprocity was then brought up and after a few of the members had spoken on the subject it was decided to send a wire to the Hon. W. S. Fielding that the members of West Lethbridge Union were in favor of the agreement being made law. On the suggestion of Mr. Firth it was decided that we should try and co-operate with the Rolling Hills district in the purchasing of food stuffs. Mr. Firth explained very clearly how we could do this and by so doing could purchase all the necessities of life at a much cheaper price. This subject will be up for further discussion at the next meeting.

R. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.  
Lethbridge, Alta.

### PINE COULEE ORGANIZED

The first meeting of Pine Coulee Union was held on March 4, when seventeen farmers became members of the U. F. A. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, C. R. Miller; vice-president, T. Caron; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Brown.

The above officers were appointed an amusement committee and the secretary received instructions to write in regard to seed oats, potatoes, etc., also to order a supply of stationery. It is the intention of Pine Coulee Union to make the meetings as interesting as possible, and for this purpose the following program has been drafted for the next meeting.

Debate—"Resolved, that reciprocity is a benefit to the Canadian people." Affirmative, Messrs. Caron, Miller and Connon. Negative, Messrs. Stanford, Smith and Brown. There will also be several readings, songs, instrumental selections, etc., rendered by the members and their families.

J. S. BROWN, Sec'y.  
Staveland, Alta.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT PREVAILS

The regular meeting of Ghost Pine Union was held at the Sarcee Butte school house on March 18. We had a very interesting meeting and several addresses were delivered on such subjects as "Direct Legislation," "U. F. A. from a Social Standpoint," and "Tree Agriculture." The secretary received instructions to secure a supply of Scott's Direct Legislation pamphlets. Our membership is now twenty-three. We would like to have it much larger, but a few good, earnest members are worth far more than a whole bunch of indifferent ones. Our union will gradually increase in strength as the people come to better understand what the U. F. A. stands for and what can be done through the union.

A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.  
Ghost Pine, Alta.

### COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

At the last regular meeting of Lewisville Union the following resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved that the Lewisville Union No. 48 insist on a compulsory hail tax on all taxable lands at two cents per acre, and to pay eight dollars for total loss."

A year ago the unions put out several hail insurance resolutions, whereas if they had put out one resolution and supported same they would sooner be successful.

F. L. GRENIER, Sec'y.  
Lewisville, Alta.

### THE GUIDE IS THE BEST

The regular fortnightly meeting of Edwell Union was fairly well attended. Two circulars were read from the executive and considerable discussion ensued thereon. It was moved and seconded that this union have debates on some subjects to be arranged beforehand, after the usual business had been attended to. The secretary was instructed to wire the minister of finance that this union is in favor of the reciprocity agreement. The secretary received instructions to procure a supply of Scott's Direct Legislation pamphlets for the use of the members.

The subject of The Grain Growers' Guide was brought up by the secretary and the meeting agreed that every member should subscribe for same. One member stated that he subscribed to eleven papers and The Guide was the best.

The secretary was instructed to secure a supply of formalin for the use of the members.  
F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.  
Edwell, Alta.

### RECIPROCITY AND CO-OPERATION

The regular meeting of Jumbo Valley Union No. 70 was held on March 15, with the president, G. A. Barker, presiding. On motion of Messrs. Matheson and McIntosh the president and secretary received instructions to send the following wire to the Hon. W. S. Fielding:

"We, the members of Jumbo Valley Local Union, unanimously endorse the reciprocity agreement and request that every effort be made to have the same become law, and that all duty be taken off all farm implements."

The following resolution was also adopted and the secretary received instructions to send a copy of same to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"We, the members of Jumbo Valley Union No. 70 U. F. A., regret that the Dominion government has taken no action yet this session towards passing legislation re co-operative societies, and we request and urge that the Dominion government bring forward a measure this session and have it become law."

Our union is now in a flourishing condition with 23 paid up members, and after the above business had been transacted the meeting closed with a fine program of songs, recitations and instrumental music.

DONALD CAMERON, Sec'y.  
Granum, Alta.

### DAIRYING vs. WHEAT GROWING

A good meeting of Sunnyside Union was held on March 18, about 24 ladies and gentlemen being present. A letter from J. M. Douglas, M.P. was read. It was an answer to a resolution passed by this union on February 11, requesting the support of the farmers' platform as laid down by the deputation to Ottawa.

The members decided to order formalin and gopher poison in bulk, and by so doing quite a saving will be effected.

The following resolution was passed and the secretary instructed to forward a copy of same to the Local Improvement District: "That this union request the council to take some action in regard to providing the ratepayers of this district with gopher poison on similar lines to the plan adopted by the Wilton municipality."

A resolution to be forwarded to the minister of finance was adopted as follows: "Whereas, the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and this country is meeting with much opposition, and whereas, we, members of Sunnyside Union, are entirely in sympathy with it as we believe it will be a great benefit to the country as a whole, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Sunnyside Union U. F. A., expect the Canadian parliament to ratify the reciprocity agreement during the present session."

The meeting concluded with a debate, Dairying vs. Wheat Growing. Mrs. Etheridge took the side of the dairymen and Mr. Hillson that of the wheat grower. The president, Mrs. McLean and F. Wood also took the side of the dairymen whilst Messrs. A. J. Fouracre, G. A. Rogers, R. J. Fitch and Alan Young spoke for wheat growing. On a vote being taken at the close of the debate the meeting decided in favor of wheat by a huge majority.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.  
Rivercourse, Alta.

### STARTING AN ORGAN FUND

The Berrywater Union held a social and entertainment on Friday night, March 17, for the purpose of starting a fund to purchase an organ for the school house, also to increase our membership. We had a first class entertainment, a good program having been arranged, and everyone accomplished their different parts to perfection. We also had with us President Macomber and Secretary Glambek, of Queenstown Union, and both gave us very instructive addresses on the need of organizing. After singing the National Anthem we sat down to lunch which was provided by the ladies and consisted of many dainties. While this was going on a collection was taken up, and this amounted to \$22. After this the school was cleared and dancing was started and continued till the early morning, when everyone left for home, having had a most enjoyable night. Our membership is now thirty-eight.

DAVID B. SIM, Sec'y.  
Hearnleigh, Alta.

### PETITION FOR RAILROAD

At a local convention of settlers representing the country from the fourth meridian west to range six, and from township 51 to the North Saskatchewan River, held at Tring, Alberta, on March 4, 1911, it was resolved that the following petition be presented to the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Alberta government:

"Whereas, by a railway extension policy inaugurated by the late Rutherford government of Alberta, a charter was granted with a guarantee of bonds to the Canadian Northern Railway Co., for the construction of a line of railway from the town of Vermilion to Lake Whitford, whereupon the settlers in the north-eastern part of the electoral division of Vermilion, to the number of over four hundred, signed a petition asking that the line

be started from a point farther east than Vermilion, so as to serve the above mentioned portions of Vermilion and Alexandra, and protesting that a line projected from the town of Vermilion would tend to cut off this territory from future railway facilities.

"Whereas, on the 17th day of January, 1910, said petition was presented to the Rutherford government, and by Premier Rutherford to the president of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, both of whom conceded that the demands contained therein were just and reasonable, and whereas, on the 8th day of August, 1910, a deputation representing the aforesaid petitioners waited upon Premier Sifton, of Alberta, and brought to his notice the subject of said petition, and notwithstanding,

"Whereas, no steps have yet been taken to amend the said charter so as to give effect to the demands of the petitioners:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Canadian Northern Railway Company to abandon the said provincial charter and to construct a line of railway on their Dominion charter from Lloydminster to Bruderheim, and if a guarantee of bonds is necessary we hereby petition the provincial government to bring before the legislature a bill providing for such guarantee."

Signed on behalf of the petitioners by:  
THOMAS B. GOODALL, of Tring.  
H. C. GRAHAM, of Kitscoty.  
JOHN CAMPBELL, of Lloydminster.

### AN ORGANIZATION SCHEME

The March meeting of Wheat Sheaf Union was a very interesting one, a scheme to help in the organization of the eastern provinces being introduced and discussed, viz.: That every member of the U. F. A. who has friends in Eastern Canada endeavor through them to organize a union of farmers along the same lines as the U. F. A., or to re-organize an existing institution of a similar nature which may have, through lack of interest on the part of its members, become indifferent to the progress of agriculture in Canada.

It was also proposed that the farmers of Canada organize a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing farm implements.

We would like to see these two matters discussed by other unions.

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.  
Wilhelmina, Alta.

### A POUND NECESSARY

The last regular meeting of Moyerton Union witnessed a large attendance of members and various subjects of local interest were discussed, among them being the season's supply of gopher poison, formalin, bluestone and other necessities. The secretary received instructions to write for prices on these necessary commodities. Among other things it was decided that a pound was necessary in the district as the nearest pound is twenty miles away. The department will be asked to appoint A. McDonald as pound keeper under the herd law ordinance.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.  
Moyerton, Alta.

### RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED

The regular monthly meeting of Penhold Union was held in the school house on March 18 with the president, Mr. S. Pye, presiding.

The following resolutions were passed:  
"That the secretary order 150 pounds of formalin from a local druggist."

"That the action of the secretary in wiring the Hon. W. S. Fielding, supporting the reciprocity agreement be approved."

"The idea of having a set course of topics to be discussed by all unions as suggested in the official circular was also approved."

Messrs. E. Carwell and J. Oldford were then called on and gave a very good presentation of the reciprocity case. A general discussion followed and a very interesting time was spent. The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be Direct Legislation, taken by Messrs. W. Whiteside and T. P. Parcells.

A. SPEAKMAN, Sec'y.  
Penhold, Alta.

### ARRANGING FOR DEBATES

A well attended meeting of Edwell Union was held on Wednesday, March 22, at the school house. Three new members were admitted. The gopher crop was reported to be excellent and the members are preparing to harvest same with poison.

It was unanimously decided on motion of Messrs. Comer and Walton, that the union should issue membership cards reading as follows:

U. F. A.  
"That is to certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is a fully paid up member of the Edwell Local Union No. 53 for the year 1911."

Secretary-treasurer.  
The secretary reported having a stock of formalin on hand and requested all members to let him know their requirements at once.  
It was moved by Messrs. Ellis and Walton, and

**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.**



carried, that this local union do have debates, on subjects to be arranged, at each meeting after the business is disposed of. The subject for debate at the next meeting is "Woman's Suffrage" and all members are requested to turn out.

F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.

Edwell, Alta.

#### INCREASE THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

At the last meeting of Vulcan Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the secretary was instructed to send copies of same to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. W. S. Fielding and J. Herron, M.P.

"Be it resolved, that Vulcan Union of the United Farmers of Alberta at our meeting today do strongly urge upon the Canadian government the necessity for the prompt ratification of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. We honestly believe that it will benefit the people of Canada as a whole and will be a great factor in creating a more prosperous era than has existed in the past. Further, that the government proceed to place agricultural implements on the free list and increase the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff."

We believe the farmers of Canada are entitled to this much consideration at the hands of our government. At this meeting we received seven new members, and with the applications now on hand we have a membership of 37.

O. L. McPHERSON, Sec'y.

Vulcan, Alta.

#### LADIES TAKING PART

At the last regular meeting of Sunnyside Union a resolution was adopted inviting the ladies to attend and take part in the meetings, and the ladies showed their appreciation of this by turning out in full force. There was also a good attendance of members who took a lively interest in a discussion as to whether we should endeavor to elect farmers to parliament at the earliest opportunity or satisfy ourselves by pledging candidates to our cause. Messrs. Fouracre and Rogers spoke at some length and the unanimous opinion of the meeting was that a farmers' candidate was to be preferred. The secretary read a paper on "The Farm and the City." A concert was arranged for when a collection will be taken up for the purpose of meeting the delegates' expenses to the Calgary convention. At the next meeting the subject for debate will be "Mixed Farming vs. Wheat Growing."

F. WOOD, Sec'y.

Rivercourse, Alta.

#### A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The annual social of Beaumont Union No. 5 was held on Tuesday evening, March 14, in the Presbyterian Church, when a large number were present and had a good time. The object of the social was organization purposes. D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, was in attendance and addressed the gathering on the work of the U. F. A. He strongly urged every farmer in the district to unite with the forces now at work on some of the most important questions that are affecting the farmers' interests to-day—tariff, co-operation, transportation, chilled meat, direct legislation and the delegation to Ottawa. Altogether a very able and instructive address was given which cannot fail to be productive of much good. A splendid vocal and instru-

mental concert was then rendered. The program was of high order and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The officers of the union desire to tender their sincere thanks to all who in any way helped to make this social a bumping success. At the close of the program a plentiful supply of refreshments were disposed of, which were provided by the wives and daughters of the members, and after the refreshments had received their share of attention the meeting closed with singing of the National Anthem.

WM. HEATLEY, Sec'y.

Leduc, Alta.

#### GOOD DEBATING SUBJECTS

There was a good attendance of members at the last meeting of Wardville Union, and several important subjects came up for consideration. The secretary received instructions to wire the Hon. W. S. Fielding that Wardville Union was unanimously in favor of the reciprocity agreement. The subjects suggested and accepted for discussion at the next meeting are "Dairying vs. Grain Growing" and "Spring Plowing vs. Fall Plowing."

The president was appointed a committee to confer with the members of Lakeford Union in arranging for a joint picnic on July 1, next.

A. O. WELLS, Sec'y.

Sedgewick, Alta.

#### FREE TRADE AND GRAIN CARS

The regular meeting of Big Hill Union was held at the ranch home of Jas. Hogg on March 10 last. The following resolution was adopted and the secretary received instructions to wire same to the minister of finance at once:

"Resolved, that the Big Hill Union of the U. F. A. demand the ratification of the reciprocity negotiations."

The following resolution was also adopted and copy of same mailed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the minister of finance:

"Resolved, that the Big Hill Union demand the immediate ratification of the reciprocity negotiations now pending by parliament, and that agricultural implements be placed on the free list; also that all duties be removed from all imports with the mother country."

The following resolution was passed by a small majority and ordered sent to the general secretary, that he might bring the matter before the various unions of the U. F. A. for their considerations:

"Whereas, the present railway cars for the transmission of grain are not adapted or kept in proper repair for conveying grain consignments for medium and small sized farmers and, whereas, the present method and supplies given by railroad companies for the dividing of cars are neither satisfactory or complete for the making of proper divisions, therefore, be it resolved, that the U. F. A. request the government to pass a law as soon as possible, compelling all Western railway companies to construct and use on their lines a sufficient number of grain cars, of not more than 30,000 pounds capacity, and that they present all cars to consignors in a thoroughly sound and clean condition, also that a division for a car be placed in a car at consignee's request, ready to be set up without any manual labor."

Another resolution came up and was passed as follows:

"Be it resolved, that while this meeting is grateful for the small reductions likely to accrue

from the reciprocity negotiations with the United States it regrets that the delegation to Ottawa did not endeavor to remove the import duty on all manufactured cereals and manufactured pulse, as we feel assured that the consumers would be greatly benefited by having these supplies free from all parts of the globe, and that they will at no distant date demand that they be placed on the free list."

It was further agreed that through the secretary we should memorialize Sir Wilfrid Laurier and J. Herron, M. P. to this effect.

EVAN REESE, Sec'y.

High River, Alta.

#### SAM WANTS TRUNK

(Special Despatch)

Ottawa, March 30.—Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., "the man who whipped the Boers," does not like the Grain Growers and the Grangers, and never misses an opportunity of saying something nasty about them. On Monday last he actually dragged them into a discussion as to whether or not the members of parliament should present themselves, at the expense of the country, with a nice leather travelling bag, containing a manicure set, a razor, a piece of soap, a couple of fountain pens and jack-knives, and a supply of scented writing paper and envelopes, accompanied with a chatelaine bag for their wives. From time immemorial it has been the custom of members of both houses of parliament to vote themselves these little perquisites, but last year the Senators, having more grips and trunks than they could afford house room for, decided to discontinue the practice. The committee on internal economy, composed of members of the government, has decided this session that members of the House of Commons must also be content with one trunk at the opening of each parliament, and Col. Hughes made a violent assault upon the government on Monday for this "peanut policy," as he called it, pointing out that \$10,000 a year which the trunks cost was a mere flea bite compared with the money that was wasted on the G.T.P. and so forth. He concluded a half hour's speech on the subject with the following statesman-like utterance:

"Those of us who have been in the House for a number of years will remember the titled gentleman who was

one of the leaders in this cheese-paring policy of cutting down jack-knives. One gentleman used to go for this item in opposition and he was always the fellow who would get two or three extra jack-knives. The most despicable creatures you could find in the House were always the ones who talked thus. The men talking about it in the country were of the type of the leaders of the Grangers and Patrons of Industry. I do not mean the membership of those bodies, but the leaders, men a good deal of the type of the leaders of the Grain Growers in the West who are coming down here, who are always finding fault and always the first to hunt for a government job, men like Joe Haycock and Jim McMullen in the House of Commons were the men who were up to this sort of game, men despised in every regard, men whose opposition I would a thousand times rather have than their support. I always courted the opposition of such men and I do today. I just give this little explanation in passing."

The telephone bell rang in the consulting room of a doctor who was an enthusiastic cyclist.

In his absence his assistant answered it, and said the doctor was out.

"Will you tell him," the voice asked, "that Mrs. Thompson has a gymkhana coming on, and wants to know if he can do anything for it?"

"I will tell him the moment he gets back," the assistant answered. "Meanwhile put a bread poultice on it, and renew every two hours."

After suffering a roaring toothache for fourteen days, Tommy consented to visit the dentist's.

"But he'll kill me!" asserted the nervous youngster, on the verge of tears. "I know he'll kill me!"

But it was a case of choosing between two evils, and Tommy went to the dentist's.

He went with his nurse and when he returned he greeted his mother beamingly.

"Not dead?" bantered mamma.

"No," answered Tommy: "cos just before the dentist killed me the tooth came out!"

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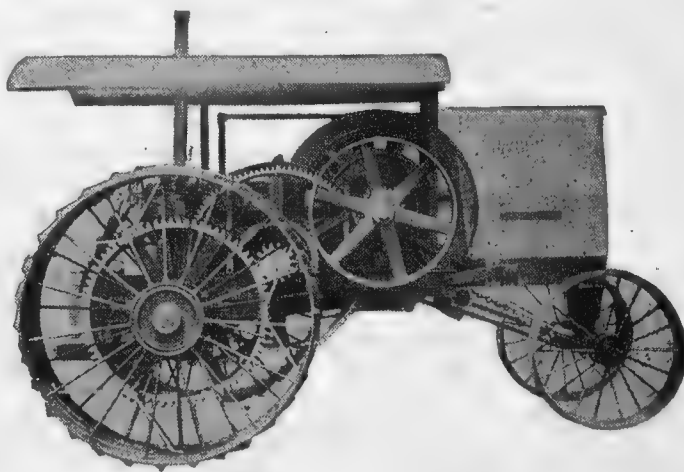
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## FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE—SECTION 15-17-33-1, 7 MILES** Tantallon, 12 Wapella. Graded road and telephone line; 50 acres cultivated, all plowed. No. 1 wheat land, 85 bushels to acre last year; nearly all can be cultivated; buildings worth \$2,500.00, all fenced, 2 wire, willow posts; hay, wood, water on place. Price \$15.00 an acre; part down, balance easy; 6 per cent. Reason for selling, old age, no help. Write owner, Alfred Sandburg, New Finland, Sask. 36-1

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE** famous Touchwood Hills District. Four miles south of Punnichy; 65 acres under cultivation; three-roomed lumber cottage and various outbuildings. Small fenced pasture; good water. All gently rolling, good wheat land; \$14.00 per acre, easy terms. Apply to owner, H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

**FOR SALE—CULTIVATED FARM OF 360** acres, well watered and buildings, on the "Portage Plains," 4 1/2 miles from Macdonald, C.P.R., and 8 miles from Fulton on O.N.E. School at corner of farm. Working horses and implements can also be bought.—D. McQuig, Macdonald P.O., Man. 34-6

**FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM NEAR** Ochre River, Man.; all fenced, 180 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man. 32-6

**FARM LANDS—THREE-QUARTER SECTION** virgin land within three miles of Engelfeld, Sask., and near Watson on Canadian Northern. Good soil and well adapted for mixed farming. Will sell for cash or exchange for Toronto or Ontario property.—R. L. Robertson, Box 444, Toronto. 35-8

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**FOR SALE—ONE SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP** entitling purchaser to enter on 320 acres of land. This is a splendid opportunity for a prospective homesteader. For cash price write J. A. Brougham, Craeford, Man. 36-3

**WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM** Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR** sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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**FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL** drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

## HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

**HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE**—Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

## SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE** Spruce. Price \$2 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, with 4 inches of soil on roots. Prepaid. Height 12 to 15 inches.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 33-6

## FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-** ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

## HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED SUFFOLK STAL-** lion, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kisbey, Sask. 33-6

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**WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN** hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigreed or good grade mares.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

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**WE WILL ALSO SELL ANYTHING YOU** have for sale. Possibly you have some farm lands or city property you wish to sell or exchange; if so, let us have full particulars, our customers are always looking for something, and you might have just what they want.—Union Trading Agency, 605 Builders' Exchange Building, Winnipeg.

**NO MATTER WHAT YOU HAVE FOR** sale or what you want to buy, ask the Union Trading Agency about it.

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**HONEY EYE ROSE POTATOES—GROWN** from imported seed, hand selected for several years for increased yield, smoothness and other desirable qualities. Prizes at Regina and Brandon Seed Fairs; \$1.75 per bushel.—Malcolm N. Ross, Box 171 Regina. 36-4

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**GARTON REGENERATED ABUNDANCE** Oats at 60c per bushel f.o.b. Grenfell. Paid \$2.50 for the seed those oats came from. I am offering seed as clean and as pure.—A. Switzer, Maple Grove Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 35-2

**FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT,** Grade No. 1. Grown from registered seed. Cleaned f.o.b. \$1.00 per bushel. Bags extra.—A. F. Hoover, Venn, Sask., Canada. 33-4

**SEED OATS—BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND** Tartan King, 81 cts.; cleaned, 33; feed, 29; 2\* Red Fife wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

**SNAP—"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATO** from originator, also earliest varieties. Bushel, \$1.00. Get Challenge list; satisfaction guaranteed.—Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 33-6

**SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX** for sale. When writing state quantity wanted.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

**THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A** considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 32-6

**FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN-** erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs. per bushel; 60c, bags included.—Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 32-6

**FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED** bushels Red Fife wheat from Registered Seed; cleaned.—Victor Moore, Russell, Man. 34-3

**CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE-** sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED GUARAN-** teed free from noxious weeds; price 10c per lb., bags extra.—H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 35-8

**WANTED—A SMALL CAR OF SUCCESS** Barley for seed; what is called Sixty Day Barley. State prices.—John Mair, Jr., Box 128, Elgin. 36-2

**FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIM-** othy seed, ten cents per lb., bag extra.—Samuel Grahame, Gilbert Plains, Man. 36-6

**PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTAT-** oes—\$1.00 per bushel f.o.b.—C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 33-6

**FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS** —Apply Chas. Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jassin, Sask.

**FOR SALE—ABOUT 700 BUSHELS BAR-** ley good enough for seed. Apply John A. Kyle, Glenella, Man. 35-8

## SITUATIONS VACANT

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**TEACHER WANTED—FOR ARLINGTON** Beach School No. 1258, 1st or 2nd class, male or female. Duties to commence after Easter and continue until Christmas, excepting two weeks holiday at midsummer. Apply stating salary and experience to A. W. Pugh, Sec.-Treas. Arlington Beach, Sask. 36-1

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**W. J. CURRIE, LAUDER, MAN., BREEDER** of Exhibition White and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins Bantams, and White Fan Tail Pigeons. Have won more prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba in 1910 than any competitor. At Brandon, March, 1911, won 21 regular and five special prizes. Eggs now ready; send stamp for copy of mating list. 36 and 38

**OUR S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS AT THE** recent Brandon Show, 6 prizes, including Nor'-West Farmers' Cup. Pen No. 1, my winning females mated to 1st and Special Brandon Cock. Eggs \$3 per 15. Pen No. 2 headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 36-6

**J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER** of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. This season's yards are headed by 3rd Cockerel, 1911, and best sons of 2nd prize cockerel, 1909, Man. Poultry Shows. Eggs, 1 setting, \$2.00; 3 settings, \$5.00. All my breeders for sale after May 15th.

**C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.** —B. P. Rocks and S. O. W. Leghorns, won 15 prizes 1910 shows, including first, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. Inter-provincial, Brandon, with S. O. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching, 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. A few good cockerels.—Alfred Averill, Clansville, Man. 33-6

**EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS—BARRED** to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for fifteen. Place orders well in advance. No stock for sale.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

**McOPA FARM—WINTER LAYING BAR-** red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, \$2 per setting; 3 for \$5. Will try to please you.—W. R. Barker, Defontaine, Man. 34-8

**FLEMING POULTRY YARDS—SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$4.00 per 50.—E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33-6

**EGGS FOR SALE—AT \$1.50 PER SETTING** of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34-8

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. WHITE LEG-** horns, heavy laying strain. Special price during April and May, \$1.25 for 15. First come, first served. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841 Winnipeg. 35-10

**WANTED—BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED** fowl, mutton, veal and beef. Vegetables of all kinds in carload lots. Highest prices paid f.o.b. nearest shipping point.—A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary.

**FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED** Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 32-6

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**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—** Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50; birds have free range.—Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

**QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS** from snow white birds; highest type of breeding. One dollar per setting.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 35-6

**PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE** —Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** per 15.—Mrs. S. Carruthers Grand View Station, Umatilla, Man. 32-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.25** for 15, or \$6.00 per hundred.—John McGinlie, Tofield, Alta. 34-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.00** for 15, \$4.00 100.—Henry Woodcock, Clansville, Man. 34-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching. One dollar for fifteen eggs.—W. F. Somers, Carman. 35-6

**EGGS FOR SALE—S. O. WHITE LEG-** horns, \$1.50 per fifteen.—R. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon. 35-6

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-** els, Cadman's prize strain, \$1.50 each.—Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 36-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING** —Good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15.—Wm. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 36-6

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching, 50c per dozen.—R. B. Rock, Moore Park, Man. 36-6

**RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS \$1.50 PER** 15.—Charles Peach, Sintaluta, Sask. 34-4



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## Breeders' Directory

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**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION**, name King George Imp, 8695, sire King's Crest Imp, (4764), (11385), age four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kewende P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

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**POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM**, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.



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Have already made a reputation. Now, to establish a business here I guarantee to save the Saskatchewan stallion buyer from one dollar to fifty dollars for every mile he travels to visit my barns; outsiders proportionately cheap.

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**FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS**, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

**CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM**, 50 head Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta. 84-6

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies**—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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**CLYDESDALES FOR SALE—AT VERY** reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions rising 3, 4 and 9 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

**15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT** registered shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

**T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.**, breeder, improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 months old boars. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

**IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA** weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

**REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE**—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Pietro had drifted down to Florida and was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes, but assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking.

One hot day he was eating his noon luncheon on a pine log when he saw a big rattler coiled a few feet in front of him. He eyed the serpent and began to lift his legs over the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him.

"Son of a guna!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringa da bell?"

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Permanent Auction Market—All sales under cover

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HORSES  
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**T. C. Norris,**  
AUCTIONEER

## AIDING AGRICULTURE

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)  
Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 30.

The question of clean seed was under discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and W. D. Staples, the member for Macdonald, Man., complained that some lawn grass seed which he purchased from the government two years ago was so full of Canadian thistle and sow thistle that he had not been able to recline comfortably on his lawn since the seed was sown. Mr. Staples suggested that the government should establish clean seed farms throughout the Dominion for the purpose of raising seed to be supplied at cost to the farmers, and said the government could get a section or two of land in every municipality and make the farms self-supporting and at the same time enable the farmers to exterminate the noxious weed pest.

Mr. Staples made this suggestion which did not receive any support during the consideration of a bill introduced by the minister of agriculture to amend the Seed Control act. The bill gives the governor-in-council (which means the government) authority to name the seeds which are to be considered noxious weeds; it provides for the grading of timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seeds; and brings flaxseed under the same regulations as wheat and other grains, providing a penalty to be imposed upon any dealer who sells seed containing noxious weeds, and requiring seed to be sold in bags marked with the name and address of the seller, and the name of the kind of seed. The bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on agriculture.

## The Seed Question

Later there was considerable discussion as to a vote of \$60,000 proposed by Hon. Sydney Fisher to encourage the production and use of superior seeds for farm crops and the enforcement of the Seed Control act. Mr. Fisher said \$9,000 was required for the publication of bulletins, \$12,000 for the expenses

of seed fairs and competitions, \$4,000 for a grant to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2,500 for grants to provincial seed exhibitions, \$20,000 for the salaries of clerks and superintendents, \$4,000 for the expenses of the laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary, and other amounts for various purposes.

Richard Blain, of Peel, suggested that seedsmen should be required to stamp the date of seeds on the package in order that old seeds which had lost their germinating qualities should not be sold. Mr. Fisher agreed that the sale of old seeds was an evil, and pointed out that under the seed control act of last session any person who sold seed, two-thirds of which were not capable of germinating, must mark the package with the kind of seeds and the percentage capable of germinating.

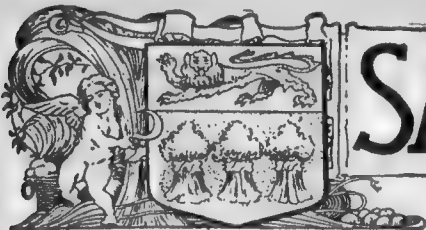
The chief discussion, however, centered round a book issued by the department of agriculture on the subject of farm weeds. Some of the members complained that, having given away the number of copies of this book which were first supplied to them, they wrote to the department for more, and were informed that they could get them by purchasing them at \$1 a copy. Mr. Fisher said the book cost \$1.30 a copy to produce, and it would cost a great deal to give it away indiscriminately. The vote was passed.

## Testing Cows

There was also some discussion with reference to an item of \$110,000 for the development of the dairying and fruit industries, and the improvement of transportation and sale and trade in food and other agricultural products.

Among the methods by which the government is encouraging the improvement of the dairying industry, Mr. Fisher mentioned the arrangements made for cow testing, and a number of members spoke of the improvement of herds which had been made as the result of these tests by their constituents. The minister of agriculture beamed with pride as these good results of his work were related to the House, until Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, spoiled it all by asking how Mr. Fisher's own herd of high bred Guernsey cattle had tested. Mr. Fisher had to confess he did not know, and when Mr. Campbell commented on the strangeness of a practical farmer not keeping track of what his cows were doing, Mr. Fisher got a little huffy, and said Mr. Campbell must not interfere with his private business.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:  
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### THE POLITICAL AFTERMATH

My attention has been called to a few recent incongruities which only require to be stated to be understood. Clause 26, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' constitution reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each officer and representative to support the ruling of the majority, whether at the annual or executive meeting, his own opinion to the contrary notwithstanding."

At our recent convention it was moved by Mr. H. A. Wiley and seconded by Mr. H. Gibson, "That in the opinion of this convention the findings of the elevator commission is not in accordance with the expressed wishes of the farmers of this province, and that the convention is in favor of a system of government owned interior elevators." E. A. Partridge, John Evans, F. C. Tate and President Gates were sympathetic supporters of this resolution.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. L. Gabriel, seconded by F. J. Collier, "That we approve of the system as recommended by the elevator commission." The amendment was carried and the motion declared lost.

It was then moved by Mr. McKague, seconded by J. A. Murray, "That the vote be made unanimous in favor of the approval of the system as recommended by the elevator commission."

Mr. E. A. Partridge came to the platform and said he was glad to see the spirit which was animating the convention, saying he had put up a fight for what he believed was right. "We who are now in the minority bow to the will of the majority and we will endeavor to work with them as we have against them." (Loud cheers).

The question was then put and the resolution adopting the elevator commission report was made unanimous.

It was then further moved by Mr. E. A. Partridge, and seconded by Mr. McKague, "That in the opinion of this association, any candidate for the office of director should be required prior to the election to office, to clearly define his attitude toward every important question coming before the convention, to ensure the election of men whose views harmonize with the body of the convention, and who therefore can be relied upon to carry out the will of the convention." Carried unanimously.

Immediately afterwards Mr. E. A. Partridge, Mr. F. C. Tate and Mr. Evans accepted positions on the directorate. Ex-president Gates expressed sympathetic support.

In the legislature a few days later Mr. Tate attacked the elevator bill and affirmed his belief in the principle of government ownership and moved an amendment, which if carried, would have killed the bill.

Mr. Partridge writes in The Guide of March 8, on page 32, under "Difficulties Multiplied":

"Some unsatisfactory features of government ownership and the unfortunate stand taken by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at their convention, have greatly multiplied the difficulties in the way of the establishment of ideal marketing conditions for the West. The effort on the part of a section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to establish a system of co-operative elevators and perform the function of grain buyers in rivalry with the co-operative company, which has already accomplished such great things in the face of desperate opposition, is exceedingly unfortunate. It looks as though the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has been established after so much effort, is about to be subjected to the vigorous competition of a company enjoying the financial backing of the Saskatchewan government. Perhaps, however, the better sense of the farm population will lead them to see the undesirability of such unfortunate competition, and will revert to the original idea of government ownership of storage facilities as being an essential part of the wider program for the establishment of an ideal market at Winnipeg."

I select a few quotations from a letter written by Mr. Evans to the Saskatoon Phoenix:

"Neither Mr. Tate, myself or any other director or member pledged ourselves to support any scheme the elevator commission thought fit to recommend. Most of the delegates voted in ignorance and, when not swayed by artificial orations, such as took place at the convention, they will see the difficulties of establishing and working the scheme that is recommended. Whatever is done now, I will say this, that in the future an out and out government system will be established. Haultain stands pledged to such a promise when he gets into power."

Friend Gates, in the "Farm and Ranch Review," gives the most incongruous picture of all. After a long derogatory statement, he says: "The net result of this year's convention may be summed up in the following way: The association has preserved its unity and lost its influence by abandoning the demand for government ownership. It has lost its standing and reputation for constancy and the power which has lately accrued to it from the unity and persistence with which it has demanded reform."

The prominent gentleman referred to previously would do well to note the following resolution, which is only representative of over two hundred which have been received at our office:

"That, whereas, the members of the Humboldt branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have always stood for public ownership of elevators."



James Dyke of Creelman, Sask., discharging

"And, whereas, a commission of three able men were appointed by the provincial government to investigate the elevator question, not only of Canada, but of the United States as well;

"And, whereas, the report of the said committee is in our hands and their findings, after a careful consideration of the different systems is a recommendation of some plan of a co-operative system, which would best solve the elevator question of this province;

"And, whereas, the government of this province is at present putting a bill on the statute books, which is called an act to incorporate the Grain Growers' Elevator Company of Saskatchewan;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Humboldt branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are in full sympathy with the said bill, as it provides for a start of the general principle of co-operation among the farmers, a system for which we have been fighting for a long time. We further wish to express the hope that the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association bring said bill into practical operation as speedily as possible."

The incongruous attitude of these four, and their doleful piteous cry, would draw tears from every eye till tears should drown the wind. To hear this hollow log drumming (and this before the echo of the cheers following the declaration to stand by the majority rule had died away), this croaking about "unfortunate position taken by Saskatchewan Grain Growers," "unfortunate convention," "multiplied difficulties," and inferentially, "unfortunate Winnipeg," "unfortunate exchange," "unfortunate competition." Oh, sad in-

deed for the wider program; Oh, sad for the ideal market at Winnipeg; sad for the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Particularly when we recollect the vigorous competitor complained of is yet unborn.

Incongruously enough, the Saskatoon branch of this combination says it will never be born. "Government ownership is sure to come."

Haultain stands pledged to it when he gets into power. Then these four will doubtless see that the ideal is established in Winnipeg. Did ever one hear before such groanings from such stalwart men, such fear expressed of a rival still unborn?

But most incongruous of all this big four's vindictive declarations, comes from the one who sulks behind a wall shouting lost, lost is your influence, standing, reputation and power. This old war horse was once an organizer for Haultain and knows a thing or two, as well as the man who once nominated Haultain in preference to a farmer. The incongruity is, however, one says the Grain Growers have lost all. The other says it is so vigorous and strong, it will kill the Grain Growers' Grain Company, while Byrons' verse still resounds through the legislature halls telling of the attempt of the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. To this may be added the characteristic wail of the fourth of Saskatoon fame, who has such true manners of a gentleman, you could never divine his true thought.

What have we lost? The association has lost what the United States lost in the Civil War! We trust it has also gained what they gained, namely: liberation of the slaves and a greater unity on a better base. If the convention could have been swayed by artificial oratory—why continue to ask for the Referendum? If the judgment of our people cannot be trusted, of what use is the Recall? but if such oratory as the big four exercised at the convention to the full failed so ignominiously, does it not prove that facts are stronger than oratory, and when the people have the facts they can be trusted. Surely the incongruous fear expressed by our four friends may be characterized as premature pains, or an afterdamp, resulting from the explosion of an old political partisan's midnight dreams, which will vanish when they are properly woke up in the morning.

FRED W. GREEN.

### WHAT THINK YOU?

Whatever your views may be or may not be on the question of interior elevators, you are doubtless satisfied that through the efforts of our association we have much better conditions for grain handling than would prevail if we had no farmers' association. Doubtless you do not think it a crime for farmers to organize; perhaps you also think they should have an organization as able to look after the interests of its members as, say, for instance, the grain exchange, bootblacks' union, barbers' union, grocers' association, lumber dealers' association, miners' union and many others of like nature. Perhaps it may be you think there is nothing to be gained by organization, or that every one is convinced that

agriculture is the basic industry necessary to the nation's best development, consequently every member of society, from the bootblack to the real estate man, will spend their spare time trying to invent some way to assist the farmer; that the lawyer, preacher and politician, all the way to the chief manufacturers' association, will lay awake at nights perfecting plans to give to the farmer a higher price for his products, sell him cheaper manufactured goods, and never rest until they have procured shorter hours of labor for grain growers. Should you happen to "hae your doots" as to their loyalty to your interests, you might consider it wise to build up an organization to look after your own interests. How do you propose doing this? Just keeping out of the way, relying upon a natural topsy growth to spring into being to serve you, or by standing on the prominent corner in the town looking wise, bulging out your chest and sneering at the man who solicits you for a membership fee to the Grain Growers, carefully sticking down in your trousers every cent of increased price on grain caused by our organization, wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove, congratulating yourself you are not so foolish as other men are, paying no tythes on anything you possess, nor fasting either, but feasting sumptuously every day of the week at the poor man's expense? Your class, my friend, may have the avoirdupois, but we are out of words to describe your kind. To those who see the necessity, who realize that in this day of class organism, the unorganized mass will bear the burden and heat of the day, to you we say, let us have you as life members, let us put this machine of ours in working order to do business with other machines of the class. We have over 700 life members; let us make it a thousand right away. Each association can easily send in a few. If each life member sends in one more, why we should at once have over 1,400.

FRED W. GREEN.  
Russell Block, Moose Jaw.

### A SCOTCHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS

Having been appointed by Mr. F. W. Green as his assistant in the central office at Moose Jaw, in succession to Mr. Brown, who has left to take up homestead duties, I thought a letter to The Guide giving my impressions on the association from a new-comer's point of view would not be remiss.

Putting it mildly, I am astonished to note the rapid progress the association is making. Every mail fetches the glad tidings, viz., the formation of new branches, and every one I come in contact with in the great work is so enthusiastic and untiring in his devotion to the cause that it practically compels me to emulate their efforts.

When I glance at the map of the province in our office and observe the large number of red dots thereon, indicating the various points where locals have been formed, it gives one good material for thought. What a vast assemblage of the farming community must be represented in those units, and, on the other hand, what immense scope there is for development in other districts!

Organization, in my opinion, is the keynote to the position. "Union is strength," and with education and co-operation the farmers of this undoubtedly great country are bound to flourish.

In conclusion, I would suggest that each farmer become a life member, thereby making the association a permanency. They would, indeed, then be a power in



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1 Bbl., 40 gallons .....\$10.40  
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## STEAM CYLINDER

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Both for Cylinders and Valves  
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1 5-gal. tin ..... 4.00

## SEPARATOR OIL

Our Pennsylvania Separator Oil represents the highest **QUALITY** that it is possible to make. For separator (cream), bicycles, guns, etc.

1 Bbl., 40 gallons .....\$19.00  
½ Bbl., 20 gallons ..... 11.00  
1 5-gal. tin ..... 3.00

## NEATSFOOT OIL

For oiling, softening and preserving harness, carriage tops, boots, shoes and all leather. Highest quality.

1 Bbl., 40 gallons .....\$30.00  
½ Bbl., 20 gallons ..... 15.50  
1 5-gal. tin ..... 4.40

## BLACK MACHINE OIL

A cheap and efficient lubricant for machinery.

1 Bbl., 40 gallons .....\$ 9.00  
½ Bbl., 20 gallons ..... 5.00  
1 5-gal. tin ..... 2.00

## AXLE GREASE (Farmers')

Made to wear. Lasts longer than common grease. **The Best Axle Grease in the World.** Give the grease a chance to prove this. Put up in  
1 10-lb. pail .....\$ 1.00  
1 25-lb. pail ..... 2.65  
Special prices bulk.

## FLOOR OIL

1 5-gal. tin .....\$ 3.75

## FARMERS' GALL CURE

Should be in every home. For Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Galls, Piles, Skin Diseases. Price 45c per lb.

## "HOOF ROCK"

A speedy remedy for sore or foundered feet.

10-lb. pail .....\$ 1.55  
25-lb. pail ..... 2.50

**GUARANTEED TO DOUBLE THE LIFE OF WOODWORK AND TO DESTROY AND DRIVE AWAY VERMIN IN POULTRY HOUSES, BARN, ETC.**

### Farmers' Wood Preserver

A durable nut brown. It is always ready for immediate use, brush never becomes hard, anyone can use it. It is an invaluable vermicide.

One gallon covers 400 square feet on dressed lumber; 300 square feet on rough lumber; 100 square feet shingle roof; 25 fence posts. One-quarter of amount required for second coat.

Price per 5 gallon lots - - - - \$5.00

Special Prices—Bulk

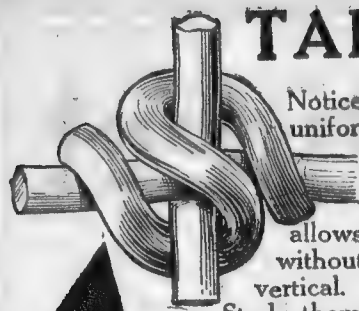
## FARMERS' OIL COMPANY

### 406 Kennedy Street

### Winnipeg



# TAKE A LOOK AT THE "IDEAL" LOCK



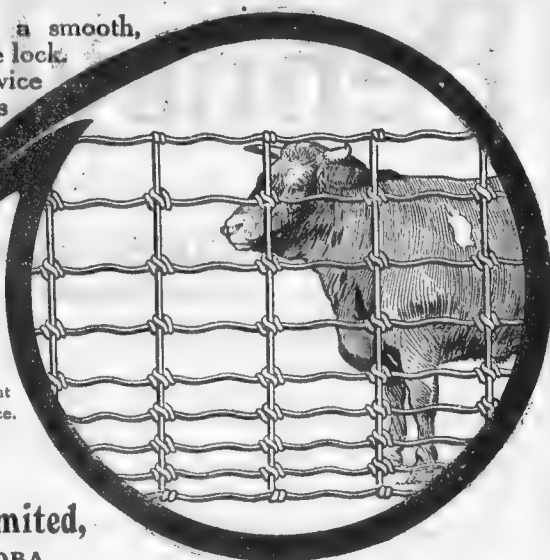
Notice how it wraps itself around the upright and cross wires in a smooth, uniform curve? No sharp angular turns to weaken the strength of the lock. Yet it grips the wires in FIVE PLACES—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal, and again at the junction of the two wires. Thus it positively prevents either wire from slipping at all—while it allows just enough play so the fence can be erected on hilly ground without kinking the line wires—but keeps the uprights perfectly vertical. No other fence lock compares with the "IDEAL." Study them all and see why you should

## BUY "IDEAL" WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Made wholly of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL WIRE, heavily galvanized. No soft wires; no small wires; strongest, staunchest, most serviceable fence money can buy. Learn all its superior merits—write and ask us to tell you.

Drop us a card and receive promptly catalog telling of "IDEAL" features and many different styles of "IDEAL" fence. Sample lock comes with it

Ask for Catalog "E"



Ideal Fence Company, Limited,

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

the land. There is nothing like a "real live progressive policy." The social side of the movement is also a splendid idea.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

### ROWORTH FORMED

I beg to notify you that the Roworth Grain Growers' Association has been formed with the following officers: President, R. F. Sibbald, Stevens; vice-president, A. W. Badger, Stevens; secretary-treasurer, H. N. McNaughton, Outlook; directors, A. N. Fairman and W. M. Brooke, of Outlook, and A. H. Warlow, B. Roleau, A. Ogilvie and J. Ryan, of Stevens. The membership list at present stands at thirty-two.

H. N. McNAUGHTON, Sec'y.  
Outlook, Sask.

### KINDERSLEY IN LINE

At a meeting held at Kindersley on March 11, called by Mr. Boynton, it was decided to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

M. S. MURCHISON, Sec'y.  
Kindersley, Sask.

### INVERMAY ORGANIZED

Enclosed you will find a copy of the minutes of a meeting held in Invermay on March 11 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, John Mann; vice-president, H. Ferris; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Loucks; directors, W. E. Bourne, A. Bull, S. Dinanick, Mr. Cranage and G. W. Stewart. The next meeting will be held in Invermay on March 25 at 2 p.m.

H. A. LOUCKS, Sec'y.  
Invermay, Sask.

### WILL FORM AT WARDENVILLE

Several of the farmers around here have been talking over the matter of forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Please send me full particulars re organizing a branch. I understand that an organizer is going to visit the Cut Knife district in the near future. The above named district is only eight or ten miles from here and if the organizer is going to visit that district I would like to arrange for him to come here also.

O. McCULLOUGH.  
Wardenville, Sask.

### GLENAVON ORGANIZED

An organization meeting was held in the Orange hall, Glenavon, on March 11 to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. McGinn; vice-president, Wm. Barber; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Barber; directors, A. Parley, R. Parsons, D. Thompson, J. Vipond, J. W. Baine and W. D. Bruce. The second meeting will be held on March 18. The association decided to hold regular meetings in the Orange hall on the second Saturday of each month, beginning April 8. The membership is thirty-two.

A. W. BARBER, Sec'y.  
Glenavon, Sask.

### RIVERSIDE NO. 2 FORMED

At a meeting held here today a branch of the G.G.A. was formed, same to be called the Riverside branch. Geo. Bray was elected president, and John Furber, secretary-treasurer.

JOHN FURBER, Sec'y.  
Golburn Valley, Sask.

### WALTER IN LINE

At a well attended meeting of farmers held at Walter school, it was resolved to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The officers elected are as follows: President, W. S. Macgregor; vice-president, W. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Spooner; directors, Messrs. Haydock, Evans, Broadhead, Nuttall and W. H. Broadhead.

Every farmer present promised to join and though now only a small branch, we look for steady growth and hope to help the S.G.G.A. all in our power. Mr. Stephen Timewell was invited to address the meeting and he exposed many of the malpractices of the line elevators, bank and railway magnates, and pointed out much of the benefits

the farmers have already received through the efforts of the Grain Growers' Association. He also fully and ably explained the Farmers'-Owned Elevator Scheme, recommended in the commission's report. Your circular letter was read on the subject and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. F. W. Green be written, stating that the members thoroughly endorsed the reforms therein recommended.

ERNEST S. SPOONER.  
Lashburn, Sask.

### STILL ANOTHER

I beg to inform you that the settlers of this district are desirous of forming an association at this point. As we are not quite sure of the principle of the Grain Growers' Association, we would be obliged for any information you can give us. Please send us a copy of the statute regulations of the Grain Growers' Association.

OTTO STEIN.  
Happyland, Sask.

### GRENFELL ENDORSES RECIPROCITY

At a meeting of this branch of the Grain Growers' Association, the following resolution was passed: "That the Grenfell branch, Grain Growers' Association, approves of the reciprocity arrangement between the governments of Canada and the United States as proposed by the farmers' delegation in December last as being to the mutual economic advantage of the people of both countries and to the unity and good feeling between them;

"We also believe that it will tend to draw still closer those ties of kinship and friendship between the British Empire and the United States in the interests of peace and friendly co-operation throughout the whole world;

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. R. S. Lake and to the Grain Growers' Guide."

A. A. RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.  
Grenfell, Sask.

### RONWORTH UNDER WAY

A very successful meeting was held in the Ronworth school on Saturday, February 25, when the Ronworth Grain Growers' Association was formed. Mr. R. S. Sibbald was elected president and Mr. A. W. Badger vice-president. The association already has a membership of 32.

H. N. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.  
Outlook, Sask.

### ORGANIZED AT PANGMAN

A branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized today with Mr. H. P. Keeler as president and Mr. E. Isaac secretary-treasurer. Nineteen members were enrolled and we expect more in a week, when we are to meet again. Underneath is a list of the officers: President, H. P. Keeler; vice-president, C. Buxton; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Isaac; directors, Messrs. Dunn, Foukes, Schaein and Lazell. This leaves one vacancy, which will be filled at our next meeting.

E. W. ISAAC, Sec.-Treas.  
Pangman, Sask.

### WOLFFTON WISHES TO JOIN

Kindly inform me re the proper proceedings to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. We have a fine district here without representation in that useful organization. Should affiliation be required, or an organizer sent, I have pleasure in leaving our house open for the occasion, but if the usual election of officers suffice, we should be able to successfully accomplish the required result.

J. G. COLES.  
Wolffton, Sask.

### STILL THEY COME

At a meeting held at Stockholm on the 20th inst., a new branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized. The following officers were elected: President, D. Laing; vice-president, N. Dahl; secretary-treasurer, V. Munch; directors, Messrs. Paterson, Wilds, W. Laing, Gale, Peterson and Frank Vrabets.

Will you kindly supply us with pamphlets and what information you think will help us along in the work.

V. MUNCH, Sec.-Treas.  
Stockholm, Sask.

### BANQUET AT BEAVERDALE

Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association held their annual banquet on March 18, when all present seemed to enjoy themselves. The night passed far too quick before the program of songs, instrumental music, reading, recitations, toasts and speeches were got through. Before closing a motion by Mr. C. Dunning and Mr. Ashdown was passed, which reads as follows:

"That this association strongly endorse the reciprocity agreement." Carried unanimously.

PHILIP DUFF.  
Beaverdale, Sask.

### ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

Enclosed please find \$6.00, the half of the membership fees from Scott Grain Growers' Association, which was formed this day. The officers are as follows: President, W. Kripps; vice-president, John Fraser; secretary-treasurer, S. C. Chislett; directors, Messrs. Richards, Blanchard, Robertson, Godwin, Gowrie and McClure.

S. C. CHISLETT, Sec.  
Scott, Sask.

### NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

I beg to inform you that on Saturday, March 18, a meeting of the farmers around here was held to organize a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Quite a number were present and nearly all joined, 34 members resulting. Mr. Almond Punichy, explained very clearly the purpose of forming the G. G. A., and gave a brief report of its history, also that of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Weber; vice-president, Karl Duetsch; secretary-treasurer, F. Seuberlich; directors, Messrs. Simon, Adams, Kauth (Raymore), Bareuther, Plohr and Wodtke.

F. SEUBERLICH, Sec'y.  
Quinton, Sask.

### REFORD ON THE JOB

A number of the farmers in this district have got together and formed a Grain Growers' Association. I have been appointed secretary-treasurer, and as yet I know very little about the association. Would you please send me some literature with instructions re the working of the association at your earliest convenience.

D. S. McFARLANE, Sec'y.  
Reford, Sask.

### FARFIELD COMMENCES OPERATIONS

We have started an association in this district to be known as Farfield, and as I have not got time to go to town today I will send you the membership fees by Saturday's mail. Enclosed you will find two resolutions passed by our branch: The branch of Farfield Grain Growers hereby highly approves of the reciprocity measure now before the house, and only regrets that farm implements were not placed on the free list.

The branch of Farfield Grain Growers are pleased to see the announcement that the Hudson's

Bay Railway is to be built by the government, and hopes that it will be completed as soon as possible, and shall adhere to the previous demand of our association, that the road be operated by the government.

TITUS BECKER, Sec'y.  
Saskatoon, Sask.

### NOT AFRAID BUT ASHAMED

M. Campanini, the great operatic conductor praised mince pie at a dinner in Chicago.

"It was a tale about a dyspeptic bishop who spent Christmas week with a Chicago family. There was, of course, mince pie for the Christmas dinner, and at first the bishop, on account of his dyspepsia, refused to take any; but his hostess assured him that her mince pie was as digestible as stale bread, and so he succumbed.

"He succumbed. He ate a whole mince pie. And the next morning he was so ill that he could not conduct an early service for which he had pledged himself.

"The bishop was very ill indeed. He groaned and he tossed about the bed and the family brought him hot water bottles, mustard plasters, and all manner of remedies.

"But nothing seemed to do any good, and his host, when he gave vent to an unusually loud series of groans, hurried into the room and said somewhat sarcastically:

"Why, bishop, you are not afraid to die, are you?"

"The bishop, thinking of his mince pie and his missed service, answered:

"No. I'm not afraid to die, but I'm ashamed to."

## "GALT" Steel Shingle

POSITIVELY the best ROOFING on the market

## WHY?

### REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY:

PERFECTLY LOCKED ON 4 SIDES

5 NAILING POINTS ON 2 FLANGES

Making the roof as one sheet nailed solidly to boards. Write for Catalog & "Silent Salesman."

**H. F. NOBBS** 839 HENRY AVE.  
WINNIPEG

## BOYS! Baseball Outfit FREE



Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit positively FREE, exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a fielder's glove and catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehide leather; a regulation size ball, a good, strong mask, and a regular baseball cap. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade, embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit, all charges paid. Any cards you cannot sell we will exchange. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 5, Winnipeg, Canada.





**Mark this Date**



**APRIL 30<sup>TH</sup>**

If you have not already all the Grain Growers' Grain Co.  
Stock that you can get send in your application today

**REMEMBER**  
**The PRESENT Liberal OFFER WILL NOT LAST**

You can now buy Grain Growers' Grain Co. Stock at par value, \$25.00 per share. You may have to pay \$30.00 or more next year.

You are allowed to secure your stock by paying down \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share, and the balance (if any) next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the amount unpaid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. We advise all, if possible, to pay the full amount at time of application.

All money you invest in this stock before APRIL 30th, 1911, will bear Dividends since July 1st, 1910, **TEN MONTHS BEFORE YOUR MONEY IS RECEIVED.**

We do not expect this exceedingly liberal offer will ever be made again, and we advise you to secure as many Shares before APRIL 30th as you can.

Every Farmer, Farmer's Wife, Son and Daughter, can purchase four shares each.

**DON'T DELAY**

Send in your application and money at once. Help build up your own Company, and be able to get the full value for your products. Booklets and circulars will be sent on request

Address: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

**GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



## SAVE

## ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.  
Free of advertising.  
For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame.  
Free of advertising.  
Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



THE  
**H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.**

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS  
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS  
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES &amp; LOUISE STS

April 5th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 10--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir,

I have endeavored in this series of letters to impress on you that you need not smoke a poor cigar. You can get a good one for the price you pay for five inches of undiluted rope.

Week by week, month by month, the sales of the ROXBORO CIGAR have increased by leaps and bounds. For every one man that smoked the ROXBORO CIGAR three months ago hundreds are smoking it now. The record of sales shows that honest goods put honestly before the people, a record of plain facts—facts that prove themselves upon a single trial—are bound to find their place in the esteem of Western Canada.

This enormous increase in the consumption of the ROXBORO CIGAR is as gratifying to the manufacturer as the cigar itself has proved to be to the people who have endorsed its quality by their extensive purchase of it.

If you yourself cannot take the judgment of these other cigar smokers why not use your own by giving it a trial. Your dealer will give you, for a trial order only, thirty cents' worth of ROXBORO CIGARS for twenty-five cents if you hand him the coupon below.

Don't forget, either, to save the bands. One of those beautiful premium pictures will make a splendid addition to the luxurious embellishment of your parlor, dining room or den.

I am, yours for the success of the  
ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per

G. G. G. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY G. G. G.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET  
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here .....

## A FIGHT WITH A LION

The East African Standard (Mombasa) gives the following account, dated Feb. 4, of the lion hunt in which Mr. George Grey, brother of Sir Edward Grey, sustained serious injuries, from which he afterwards died:—

For several days the ostrich camp near Sir Alfred Pease's homestead at Athi River had been worried by lions, and as that gentlemen had just arrived by the steamer Guelph, in company with his sons and Mr. Grey, the news to hand was heartily welcomed as affording most opportune sport. A party was promptly organized, consisting of Sir Alfred Pease, Mr. G. Grey, Messrs. Howard and

Edward Pease, Captain Slatter, Mr. Clifford and Mr. H. H. Hill. The hunt started on Sunday morning, January 29. The plan of campaign was to divide into two parties, one consisting of Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

After about half an hour's ride in drawing a donga Mr. Hill espied two big male lions making off about half a mile to the right, and the party of two galloped after the quarry, endeavoring to keep them in sight. Sir Alfred followed the bigger and slower animal and Mr. Hill the leader, which was some 400 or 500 yards on his left. The object of the hunters was to turn the game into a donga, thus giving time for the rest of the party to come up,

hoping that Mr. Grey would be given the opportunity to open the shoot. That sportsman has a fine reputation for high courage, and is no novice at big game. Unfortunately, the second party had no opportunity of learning the tactics which had been agreed upon by Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Grey, seeing the game, put his horse to the gallop and practically started to course the brutes. His companions were immediately alarmed at his foolish temerity, and endeavored to warn him of the terrible danger he was courting. They were doubly alarmed at seeing one of the lions preparing to charge. Mr. Hill thereupon dismounted and fired a quick

shot at the biggest lion in the hope of attracting his attention from Mr. Grey. The bullet unluckily fell short, and the lion charged Mr. Grey, who jumped off his pony and awaited the onslaught. At about 20 yards he fired and the shot went into the shoulder, but without stopping the deadly charge. He got in another shot at about five yards, hitting the brute in the mouth, breaking two of his murderous fangs, and injuring his jaw.

The lion flung his victim to the ground and commenced to worry him just like a dog would a mouse. Meanwhile Mr. H. Pease had followed Mr. Grey, and the party waved him to come up on the flank; they then covered the 300 yards between them and the lion and his victim at top speed. When some 50 yards off the lion noticed his fresh antagonists and ceased to maul Mr. Grey.

At 25 yards the party dismounted and ran in. The beast immediately made toward them, and at this awful moment of peril Mr. Hill's rifle jammed, and he, too, was out of action. Almost simultaneously Sir Alfred and Mr. H. Pease fired, and the balls entered the lion's ribs. The thrice heavily wounded animal then returned to his victim. The horrified relief party scarcely remembered what happened during the next brief moments, further than that the lion was on top of Mr. Grey and animal and man were so mixed up that it was most difficult to distinguish the former's head from the latter's body in order to get in a deadly head-shot, which was found impossible to place until the lion was almost lifeless. During the deadly fray the other lion was distant only about 100 yards, growling and lashing his tail. In spite of the double danger threatening them, the hunters, who had only two .256 rifles, paid no attention to the second animal, being intent on relieving their comrade.

Mr. Grey's wounds were very numerous. The lion severely clawed his face and head, bit his arms, hands, and thighs, and inflicted nasty wounds on his back. After being rescued from his deadly peril Mr. Grey was perfectly collected, and quietly instructed his anxious friends how they could best handle his lacerated body.

## HALF AS MANY MORE

Ottawa, March 29.—For eleven months, April to February, of the current fiscal year, the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada was 271,392 as compared with 175,729 during the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, a gain of 54 per cent. The number who arrived via ocean ports for the same period was 164,486 against 89,241 for a like period of the last fiscal year, an increase of 84 per cent. From the United States, for the eleven months, there were 106,906 immigrant arrivals; during the corresponding eleven months of last fiscal year there were 86,488, the gain from this source being 24 per cent.

## CO-OPERATIVE MILK DEPOTS IN ENGLAND

In a country like England, where the great bulk of the milk produced is sold directly for use in cities and towns, the question of the disposal of the surplus milk during the heavy summer flow is a serious one. It is not an easy matter to solve, as the surplus of an individual farmer is not large enough to warrant his putting in butter or cheese making apparatus. In the winter time there is no surplus to worry about—rather the opposite.

A solution may be provided, it is hoped, by co-operative milk depots, and the farmers of Wiltshire have combined and erected a fine factory, costing £10,000, at Chipperham. The factory can handle 10,000 pounds of milk per day. Instead of farmers shipping milk individually to the towns, it will go to the central plant and be handled in the most approved fashion, and then sent to the customers. During the surplus season the milk not disposed of will be made into cheese. The milk will reach customers in far better shape from a central depot, and middlemen's profits will be eliminated—and these certainly take a considerable share of the profits.

As to the future, it is largely a question of loyalty amongst those contributing milk. No doubt efforts will be made by the present buyers to prevent the success of the new concern by temporarily offering more money than the factory will pay.

F. DEWHIRST.



## Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

### MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

### WATCHING THE MEMBERS

Would it be possible to print in brief the various farmers' bills that have been brought to the federal house with the members votes, shown with aye or nay? We could then throw it up to our representatives when the proper time comes, if they had voted straight.

Ans.—We will endeavor to do this on the important matters. Watch our Ottawa correspondence. Space would not permit of this in the smaller questions.

### BRITISH PREFERENCE

Ques.—Will you please explain the British preference?

Ans.—The British preference is a term applied to a special reduction in the Canadian tariff schedule upon articles imported from Great Britain. This was inaugurated in 1897 when duties on British imports were made 12½ per cent. lower than the general tariff. In 1898 British preference was increased to 25 per cent. and in 1900 to 33 1-3 per cent. In 1904 the British preference was curtailed in connection with certain woolen wearing apparel and a large number of articles of woolen manufacture which were again placed upon the 30 per cent. list. In 1906 the British preference was curtailed on a number of other items of the tariff schedule. The request of the organized farmers at Ottawa in 1910 was that the duties on imports from Great Britain be made only one-half of the duties levied upon similar articles from any other part of the world.

### DEMAND NOTE

A. C. Leroy.—When a hired man leaves a farm having fulfilled his contract and the farmer does not pay him his wages at the time of leaving, can a hired man demand a note on wages knowing said farmer to be a poor payer?

Ans.—Cannot demand note but can force immediate payment of wages.

### GIVES NOTES FOR HORSE

F. W. Hanson.—A. buys a horse from B. giving notes for the same. One month later A. receives notice from the bank that the notes have been

assigned to them as collateral security and that any payments made to anybody except the bank will not be recognized. On Sept. 19th A. receives a letter from B's lawyer stating that the notes have been placed in his hands for collection. (This is before either of the notes are due). In October A. received another notice from bank stating that the notes are the property of the bank and must be paid direct to them. While A. is gone from home B. comes and takes the horse from the farm, sells the horse for one-twelfth of the value of the notes and is going to sue A. for the balance due. Has A. good grounds on which to fight this case?

Ans.—Yes, B.'s condition is actionable.

### MORTGAGE ON QUARTER

G. L. Kellow.—I owe a mortgage company \$425 on a quarter section of my land. The mortgage was drawn on Nov. 12th, 1904 for five years. On the 1st of Jan. 1909 it was renewed for five years. It will mature on Jan. 1st, 1914. The company will not advance me any more on the property nor will they accept a bonus to be paid off. Now another mortgage company will advance me \$1,200 on the same property if I can get my discharge from the first company. What can I do? I have heard that the government are bringing forward a measure to deal with these mortgages in some way. Can you give me any information on the subject?

Ans.—No redress is at present available and doubt if proposed legislation affects past transactions.

### WIFE AND PROPERTY

Subscriber, Man.—Can a man will his property all away from his wife or can she claim her third even if he wills otherwise? Can a man will all his property to the children of a former marriage and leave a second wife out or can she claim a third?

Ans.—Yes. There is no dower in Manitoba.

### GAVE NOTES FOR MACHINERY

J. K. B. Sask.—I bought farm machinery from J. H. C. and I gave notes for same. I have had some bad luck, lost my homestead and cannot pay notes, now past due. The company are going to repossess the machinery. Can they make me pay full value that the notes call for at the present time, also their expenses for doing same?

Ans.—Yes.

### SECOND MORTGAGE ON HOMESTEAD

K. S. Spruce Creek.—I bought a farm in 1908 and could not make my payments. In 1908 they took a second mortgage on my homestead. There was a first mortgage and two judgments on the homestead, and now they want to sell on the second mortgage. Can they do that or must they pay the first mortgage and judgments? If I put in a crop this spring before they sell can I take it off if they sold the place? I have no notice to leave.

Ans.—They can sell subject to first mortgage and judgment. If sale made before crop harvested, purchaser would have crop as he would have possession of land.

## VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

### BOUGHT COW WITH LUMP JAW

W. B. Hawarden.—Bought a cow a few days ago for milking purposes. Owner had three cows for sale, but found fault with two of them, one was tough to milk, the other gave bloody milk, but he made it appear the one I bought was a right. Day after I brought her home, found what I suppose to be lump jaw, which has to be treated. I sent him word to come and take her away but he has not showed up yet. I gave him a promissory note for two weeks. Can he compel me to pay for her, when the time is up? Can I take action against him for selling me a diseased cow, which I bought for use? Would I need to prove that he warranted said cow was sound? Would I need to have veterinary surgeon examine the cow?

Ans.—If he warranted cow was all right or stated that it was he could be sued for damages or claim of damages can be set up against note if action is brought upon it.

### STEER WITH DIARRHOEA

R. J. S. Neveton.—Kindly inform me how to stop diarrhoea in a steer. He does not eat as he should and is getting very thin. He has just recently been broken to harness.

Ans.—Have the following made up:  
Tincture of opium, 8 ounces.  
Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 12 ounces.  
Mix and divide into 8 doses and give one every 4 hours; also these powders:  
Sulphate of iron, 8 ounces.  
Gentian, 5 ounces.  
Mix and give one tablespoonful on tongue every 6 hours.

### WEAK HORSE

W. G. Gladstone.—Horse 9 years old has been failing this last month. He does not eat well. I had his teeth dressed but it has not made any difference in his condition. He eats all the oats he is given but very little hay or straw.

Ans.—Give two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture in pint of water night and morning before feeding:

Liquor strychnine, 2 ounces.  
Liquor arsenicalis hydrochlor, 2 ounces.  
Tincture of iron, 4 ounces.  
Also these powders three times daily in feed:  
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.  
Gentian, 2 ounces.  
Mix and divide into 12 powders.

### COLIC RESULTING IN DEATH

J. J. Hansworth.—A strong and healthy five-year-old horse was turned out on the prairie for a day. The following morning he was found to be suffering from colic and diarrhoea. Gave him dose of soda, ginger and pepper which gave no relief. He became steadily worse and in the evening he vomited a watery evil-smelling substance through mouth and nostrils, death following in a few

minutes. What was the cause of vomiting and death?

Ans.—Most likely rupture of the stomach caused vomiting and death.

### TO PREVENT MILK FEVER

Jer Ayr, Sask.—The best preventative is to reduce the feed before calving and to give a purgative 3 or 4 days before calving.

### TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLY WEAK IN KNEES

T. S. C. Sask.—Colt two years old is weak in knees which appear swollen. She was kept standing in the stable nearly all last winter; since then she has been running out most of the time. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—Foment the knees night and morning with warm water and apply the following liniment after fomenting:  
Liniment ammonia iodide, 4 ounces.  
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.  
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.  
Mix well.

### COLT WITH WEAK FETLOCKS

T. A. M. M. Alta.—What can be done for a six-months-old draft colt that has weak and swollen fetlocks?

Ans.—I would advise if possible to get a veterinary surgeon to fire and blister the enlargements, but if you cannot do this rub this blister well on the enlargements and around fetlocks:

Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram.  
Cantharides, 1 dram.  
Vaseline, 8 drams.  
Mix and leave on 48 hours then wash off and grease well. Keep him tied up short so that he cannot bite fetlocks.

### HEIFER WITH LUMPS ON JAW AND NECK

E. L. St. Claude.—Three-year-old heifer calved about two weeks ago and has a lump on the side of jaw, also one on the side of her neck about the size of a man's fist. Kindly tell me if there is any chance of a cure, also may I use the milk?

Ans.—I would advise you to call a veterinary surgeon to see her as after a clinical examination he will be better able to say whether the milk is fit for use. To the lumps rub the following ointment in well once daily:  
Potassium iodide, ½ ounce.  
Iodine crystals, 1 ounce.  
Lard, 7 ounces.  
Mix well.

### HORSE WITH SWOLLEN SHEATH

H. H. H. Sask.—Aged horse has swollen sheath which followed a dose of sweet nitre. What can I do for him?

Ans.—Wash out the sheath with warm water, castile soap, and then put vaseline inside sheath and on penis and apply to sheath night and morning after bathing with hot water the following lotion:  
Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.  
Sulphate of zinc, 8 drams.  
Soft water, 1 quart.

Have these powders made up and give one in feed night and morning:  
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.  
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.  
Mix and divide into 12 powders.  
Write to Hausmann and Dunn, 107 South Clark street, Chicago, for their price list.

### HORSE WITH SWELLING ON KNEE

Subscriber, Sask.—Would you kindly prescribe for a horse with a soft swelling on the knee of the left front leg. The horse is ten years old, and was running out in the month of December last when the swelling appeared and he still has it although it is not any worse or better. It is located on the knee joint, at the front, and a little to the inside, although it does not extend to the side of the leg at all, and there is no inflammation. It is about half the size of an egg.

Ans.—Apply the following ointment once daily:  
Potassium iodide, ½ ounce.  
Iodine crystals, 1 ounce.  
Lard, 7 ounces.  
Mix well.

### GELDING STIFF IN HINDQUARTERS

J.W.W., Sask.—Gelding is stiffened up behind; seems to be from the back down; kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—Rub the following liniment well in over loins twice daily:  
Liniment ammonia iodide, 4 ounces.  
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.  
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.  
Keep the horse blanketed; also give it the following powders in feed three times daily:  
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.  
Magnesium sulphate, 2 ounces.  
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.  
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

### MARE SLIPPING FOAL

T. J. Pilot Mound.—Mare slipped her foal on March 10. I had her fired for bog spavin in January; she is rather lame yet and has difficulty in getting up. Would you advise breeding as soon as she comes in season? Explain cause of slipping foal and advise.

Ans.—I think the cause was probably due to the mare slipping while getting up. I think it would be all right to breed her, but would advise you to give her moderate work while carrying foal, and keep in a loose box and feed good upland hay instead of wheat straw.

### WEAK COW

H. D. Pincher.—Kindly give treatment for a weak cow that refuses to get up.

Ans.—Give the cow good nourishing food and plenty of it—boiled oats or barley and bran mixed; also give the following tonic:  
Liquor strychnine, 2 ounces.  
Liquor arsenicalis hydrochlor, 2 ounces.  
Tincture of iron, 8 ounces.  
Mix well; give two tablespoonfuls in pint of water night and morning before feeding; also these powders three times daily; put back on tongue:  
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.  
Gentian, 3 ounces.  
Mix and divide into 12 powders.

### PRESCRIPTION FOR BOTS — MARE IN FOAL

R.R.M., Alta.—Some time ago you gave a prescription for curing bots in horses. Would it be safe to give to mare in foal?

Ans.—Yes, only don't give purgative after using powders.

### MARE WITH HOOF SHELLING OFF

H.B. Wardenville.—Remove all diseased horn and poultice foot and apply the following blister after poulticing 48 hours:  
Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 4 drams.  
Leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease.

If the sensitive structures are exposed after removing horn, pack the opening with oakum and tar and bandage to keep parts clean. Keep the coronet moistened after washing off blister to promote growth of the new horn.

### COLT WITH WEAK LEG

T.O., Tilston.—Colt stands with right front leg relaxed; when I move the leg by hand can hear something crack. He uses the leg naturally while lying down and getting up. He sometimes moves the leg while standing. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Your description of the case is so vague that it is difficult to tell where the lameness is located. I advise you to have the colt examined by a veterinary surgeon; if this is not possible rub the following liniment on tendons night and morning:  
Liniment ammonia iodide, 4 ounces.  
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.  
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.  
If you send us fuller particulars how he walks, etc., we will do our best for you.

### MARE WITH LUMP ON JOINT

W.J.L., Cartwright.—Mare has hard lump the size of a plum on the inside of the joint of one of her hind legs; can it be removed?

Ans.—Rub the following blister well in and leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease well:  
Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram.  
Vaseline, 4 drams.  
Mix well and repeat in three weeks; keep the mare inside for four weeks.

### COW WITH GROWTH IN UDDER

J.D.G.V., Sask.—Cow has growth in udder; it is as if the sinews were all drawn up. There is no pain and she milks freely. What is the cause and is the milk fit for use?

Ans.—I would advise you to have your cow tested for tuberculosis. In the meantime continue the fomentations and rub in belladonna ointment. Don't use the milk till the cow is tested, and if tubercular, have the milk examined.

### OX WITH LUMP ON SHOULDER

Subscriber, Sask.—Ox has lump on shoulder with hole in it that runs matter. Can you advise a good condition powder for oxen? Cows do not seem to do well; they eat rags, paper, etc. They are fed good hay and have good water and get salt daily.

Ans.—Have the lump dissected out and then wash the wound daily with a solution of creolin, and dust on iodoform. The following is a good tonic powder:  
Nux vomica, 8 ounces.

## CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof.

Protects the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

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**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
LIMITED  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory:  
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG  
Agents wanted in some sections

Gentian, 4 ounces.  
Sulphate of iron, 4 ounces.  
Mix and give one tablespoonful in feed at night and morning.  
Give each cow one pound of epsom salts and one ounce of ginger dissolved in a quart of warm water. After the purgative has worked give the following:  
Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces.  
Tincture of iron, 8 ounces.  
Liquor arsenicalis hydrochlor 4 ounces.  
Two tablespoonfuls to each cow night and morning.

### STEER NOT DOING WELL

J.J.W., Sask.—Have the following powders made up:

Sulphate of iron, 8 ounces.  
Potassium nitrate, 4 ounces.  
Gentian, 4 ounces.  
Magnesium sulphate, 4 ounces.  
Nux vomica, 8 ounces.  
Mix and give one large tablespoonful in feed night and morning; also give him some bran and shorts once daily and don't give sulphur.

### MARE WITH SORE ON HIP

A.W.B., Lockwood.—Mare was tramped on while in car, causing a sore on the hip. The sore is dark blue in color and at times breaks and runs matter. It is most unsightly; kindly prescribe.

Ans.—The only way to effect a cure is to have all the diseased tissue dissected out and then treat the wound with antiseptics by washing the parts once daily with a warm solution of creolin and then dusting on iodoform. You had better have this done by a veterinary surgeon as it will most likely be necessary to cast the mare to operate.

### HORSE THAT NUCKLES

P.F.S., Sunny Slope.—Is there any remedy for a horse that goes over on his ankles?

Ans.—The best thing to do is to apply a good strong blister as follows:  
Cantharides, 1 dram.  
Vaseline, 4 drams.  
Mix and rub well in; leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease well. Put vaseline around pastern and above heel to prevent blister from running over parts. This blister will strengthen the parts, but it is difficult to effect a cure.

### MARE LAME IN FRONT FOOT

A.S. Kenex.—Mare is lame in front fore foot; the frog appears to be soft and to have small holes in it. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Soak the foot in a warm creolin bath; then pare out the small holes and dust in calomel; then put oakum on to keep parts clean and a bandage to keep oakum in place. Dress every second day and pare out the holes as required. Clean out the cleft of the frog and dust in the calomel.

### DO PIGS HAVE CONGESTION OF LUNGS?

Subscriber, Sask.—Pig in good condition when killed had one lung lighter in color than the other, with a few red blotches. On being cut open these blotches seemed to be congested with blood. Is the meat wholesome?

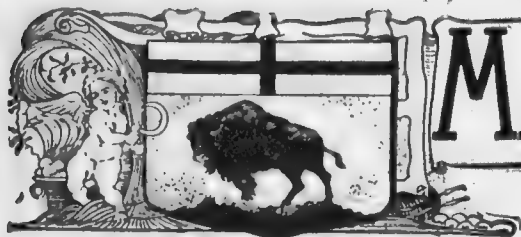
Ans.—The meat I think will be wholesome.

### COWS ABORTING

Subscriber, Alta.—I think in your case that the trouble was due to the smutty oat straw your neighbor has been feeding, as the smut most likely had some ergot of rye. I don't think this is contagious abortion, as your cows seem healthy. No, I don't think it affected your bull.

THE GUIDE "BREEDERS' DIRECTORY" IS GROWING. If you have stock for sale, try it; it costs little and the results are good.





# MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:

J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:

R. C. Henders, Oulross

Vice-President:

J. S. Wood, Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:

R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Laurier; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

### PILOT MOUND RESOLUTION

The Pilot Mound branch at a meeting on March 18, passed the following resolution: "That the Pilot Mound branch of the Grain Growers' Association again endorse the proposed reciprocity agreement as a measure that will benefit all classes throughout the country; that increased trade with the United States will be a tremendous factor for universal peace between the British Empire and the great English speaking nation to the south of us. And further, that by developing and building up Canada, it will therefore strengthen the bond of union throughout the British Empire. And that at the next revision of the tariff we will press for a further lowering of duties on all implements and machinery used by the farmers of Canada. And that the British Preference be immediately increased to fifty per cent."

### NINGA PRAISES HAULTAIN

The Ninga branch held a meeting on March 25 and the following are a few items of business attended to by a well



"Rose Bud," owned by W. A. McDougal, Margaret, Man.

interested gathering. That the committee appointed for crop reports send local secretary monthly reports during April, May, June and July, and semi-monthly reports during August and September; he in turn to forward the report to the Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. Redhead, the delegate to the executive committee, organized at Killarney, gave a report on what was done on March 17, and also read the committee's by-laws and constitutions, and each clause was agreed to and on motion was adopted as read. The discussion on buying binder twine in car lots resulted in a motion to look further into the matter and have it dealt with at some future meeting. It was also decided unanimously, to send a letter to Mr. Haultain, of Saskatchewan, commending him on the stand he took regarding reciprocity. This has since been done. A unanimous resolution was passed endorsing the ratification of the reciprocity agreement, the abolition of all duties on agricultural implements, and an increase in the British Preference.

### HAZELRIDGE MEETING

The Hazelridge branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their second meeting on March 22. This association was organized a short time ago by Mr. Knowles, with a membership of seventeen. The association thought it wise to take advantage of a meeting of the agricultural society, and in expectation of a large crowd, again invited Mr. Knowles to be present. This proved a successful plan, as the membership was largely increased. By special request Mr. Knowles gave the story of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and its influence on the grain trade, and outlined the stages of the wheat in transit.

### WOODMORE BACKS EXECUTIVE

The Woodmore branch at their monthly meeting on March 25, passed resolutions endorsing the action of the executive of the M.G.G.A. in their repudiation of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and asking the Canadian Parliament to ratify the reciprocity agreement now before the House,

to abolish the duties on agricultural implements, and to increase the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and sent copies of same to Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and J. P. Molloy, M.P., the member for this constituency.

### A CORRECTION

We regret to have made an error in reporting a meeting of the Gladstone branch in our issue of March 22. This item was headed "Miller Endorses Reciprocity," and was reported from the Griswold branch, whereas it should have read "Gladstone branch." We thank Mr. Chandler, the secretary at Gladstone, for drawing our attention to the matter.

### ORGANIZED AT OAKBURN

At a very successful and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of Oakburn, a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized. Mr. Burdette, of Foxwarren, gave an able address on the objects and aims of the association, and also of some of the work already accomplished, touching upon the elevator question, reciprocity, and the order and sample market for Winnipeg. The following officers were then elected: President, John Mensies; vice-president, Robt. Craig; secretary-treasurer, Archibald Matthews; directors, Robt. Mensies, Wm. Martin, Thos. H. Campbell, Adam Halliday, John D. Black and John E. Mensies. Twenty-two members enrolled and a strong resolution was passed favoring the ratification of the reciprocity agreement, copies of the resolution being forwarded to Dr. Roche, M.P., and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### DUNREA WILL PICNIC

C. T. Watkins, secretary of the Dunrea branch, writes us that they had a meeting of that branch on March 26, when the following resolution was passed unanimously: "Whereas, the Manitoba legislature has, by resolution, declared against reciprocity with the United States, it is hereby resolved, that we express our conviction that in so doing the legislature entirely misrepresented the feelings of the vast majority of the voters of Manitoba. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Hon. R. P. Roblin and Hon. Robt. Rogers. They also made arrangements for a Grain Growers' picnic at Ninette on June 21.

### SOCIAL AT BOWSMAN

A highly successful Grain Growers' social was held at Bowsman on March 23, the members with their families and friends turning out in force despite the cold weather. The program opened with a piece of clever acting in the shape of a sketch by the Bowsman Dramatic Company, followed by a number of well rendered solos, instrumental selections and recitations, all of which elicited hearty applause. The evening closed with an address on the object and progress of the Grain Growers' Association, the subject being extremely well handled by President W. Edwards.

R. DAVIES, Correspondent.

Bowsman, Man.

### MR. WRIGHT AT SHADELAND

A meeting of the Shadeland branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the school-room on Wednesday, March 22, to listen to an address by Peter Wright, of Myrtle. In a speech bristling with facts and figures Mr. Wright dealt with the various questions that touch the interests of the Grain Growers, such as the Grain Exchange, the elevators, reciprocity, etc. He also gave a very interesting report of the conference with Premier Laurier at Ottawa.

The chairman then called upon our old friend, Wm. Compton, of Opawaka. During the past five weeks we have secured thirty members to the local branch, and have also organized a branch eight miles from Shadeland, which has at present a membership of about thirty. Our motto is, "Unity is strength."

A. LUMGAIR, Sec.-Treas.

### ST. ELIZABETH MEETING

The Grain Growers of St. Elizabeth met again on March 30. Despite bad roads the hall was packed and the meeting resulted in five new members for the branch. The main subject discussed was the recent letter of the honorary president published in the newspapers to censure the action of the provincial government in voting down the reciprocal arrangements resolution as introduced by the opposition. A resolution was then carried unanimously by a standing vote, regretting the action of the Manitoba legislature in declaring against reciprocity and censuring the local member, Albert Prefontaine, for voting with the government on the question. Copies of the resolution were sent to Hon. R. P. Roblin, A. Prefontaine, M.P.P., and the press.

### EBOR LINED UP

A meeting was held in Ebor on Wednesday evening, March 8, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association at that point. D. D. McArthur was billed to be present, but was unable to attend and in his absence A. E. Smith, president of the Reston branch, volunteered his services, and ably filled Mr. McArthur's position. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Wilson; vice-president, Fred Slater; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Craig; directors, S. Williamson, H. Johnston, A. Williamson, J. Heywood, R. S. Dodds, Thos. Steckland. It was the unanimous decision of the meeting that we support the reciprocity agreement.

C. J. CRAIG, Sec'y.

### NEWDAL FOR RECIPROCITY

When enclosing the membership dues from the Newdale branch, Robt. Dalgaroo, the secretary, writes us that at a representative meeting held on March 11, after a good deal of discussion, the resolution passed by the central executive in connection with the reciprocity agreement, was endorsed, and copies of the resolution were sent to Dr. Roche, their representative in the House of Commons, and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### MOUNTAIN ROAD FORMED

Another new branch has been formed at Mountain Road post office, seventeen miles north of Franklin. This is due to the efforts put forth by John T. Davies and C. Harris, among our Galician settlers. They have thirteen paid up members and hope before another week to have twenty or thirty more. The officers of the association are as follows: President, John Voloski; vice-president, Mike Baranuke; secretary-treasurer, Vladimir Rudko.

### PORTAGE MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Portage Grain Growers was held last week at which J. F. Dixon, of Winnipeg, gave an address on the Initiative and Referendum and to judge from the attention given by those present it was very interesting. After the address some questions were asked and answered very satisfactorily. The action of the executive on the reciprocity agreement was endorsed.

### GOLDEN STREAM ENDORSES PACT

The Golden Stream Association held a meeting on March 7 for the purpose of discussing the reciprocity agreement. The secretary read the circular letters sent out by Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Henders. After discussing the three items an unanimous vote was given in favor of (1) Reciprocity with United States; (2) Implements to be put upon free list; (3) Increase of British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff. A resolution was then framed and a copy sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, one to Arthur Meighen, M.P., and one to our local paper. I may say that in coming to an unanimous vote on those questions it was not a case of follow the leader. The members of this association realize that it will be a benefit to the farmers and to the Dominion as a whole, and are prepared to stay with their convictions on election day.

J. E. THOMSON, Sec.-Treas.

### ELVA ON AGREEMENT

The Elva branch held a meeting on March 25. The first business of the meeting was the election of directors for the year. The matter of asking the C. P. R. to build stock yards at this point



### Meal Time

was discussed. Also that we ask the elevator commission to put the government elevator at this point in first class shape as a shipping elevator in time for this year's crop. We also considered the question of ordering a car of twine, but this matter was laid over until next meeting, to allow for canvass of members as to amount required by each. The proposed tariff agreement came in for considerable discussion. Various opinions were expressed. The meeting was a representative one and at the close a resolution was carried unanimously endorsing the agreement, and asking that farm implements be placed on the free list and the British preference extended to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

ALEX MATTICE, Sec'y

### "PROGRESS AND POVERTY"

We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's great book "Progress and Poverty." The book contains over 400 pages and is the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

### NESBITT ENDORSES PACT

At a meeting of the Grain Growers of Nesbitt, it was moved and carried: "Resolved, that we, the Grain Growers of Nesbitt do hereby endorse the stand taken by the government at Ottawa, on the reciprocity agreement and express our wish that it may be put into effect at the earliest possible moment, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and The Guide." The Nesbitt branch meets the first Saturday in every month. Everybody is welcome.

### EMERSON ENDORSES AGREEMENT

The Emerson branch endorsed the reciprocity agreement at a meeting on March 18.

### HORSEBREEDER FOR SASKATCHEWAN

J. H. Graham, the well known Brandon horseman, who for many years has been importing purebred stallions to Manitoba, has opened barns at Weyburn, Sask., and is dealing in Belgian, Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, also imported Belgian mares. Mr. Graham's headquarters are at the fine new "Horseman's Headquarters" built a couple of years ago by Mr. R. C. Anderson, which is probably the best building of the kind in Saskatchewan. Mr. Graham is a son of George Graham, who some years ago was a well known stallion breeder and importer in Peel county, Ont. His presence in Weyburn will be a gain to the horse industry of Saskatchewan.

### WOOL SCHEDULE BEFORE RECIPROCITY

Washington, D.C., March 29.—A reduction of schedule K, the wool schedule of the Payne tariff law has, it is stated, been placed ahead of reciprocity in the tariff program of the democratic leaders of the new house. That Canadian reciprocity will be taken up as soon as the wool schedule is lowered, is promised by the leaders. Those who are familiar with the way the house does business, however, do not have to draw on their imagination much to see a long fight over schedule K, that will likely prevent the ratification of the reciprocity agreement.

### CORONATION ROBES

London, March 19.—The weaving of the cloth of gold for the King and Queen's Coronation robes has been begun at Messrs. Warner's silk works, Braintree. By order of the Queen, who is specially interested in the British silk industry, the materials will be entirely of English make. The cloth consists of silk material, into which are woven threads of pure gold. When finished the cloth, which will be insured for £500, will be taken to the London School of Art Needlework and made into robes for the King and Queen. The fabric is stated to be more valuable than its weight in gold coinage.

Queen Mary has already begun the fascinating task of overhauling her fine collection of jewels. Diamonds are her favorite precious stones, and whenever she is seen in state ceremonies diamonds predominate in her display. Among the crown jewels which came into her possession she found several handsome specimens which have not seen the light for several years, but they are to be worn during the coronation festivities.

One of the Queen's most prized possessions is a magnificent coronet of Indian diamonds, designed in an alternation of fleurs-de-lys and Maltese crosses, which was usually worn by the late Queen Victoria in her young days. Several new features for the coronation program have just been announced.

Previous to the departure of the foreign guests the King and Queen intend to give a great garden party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, a function to be run on the lines of the late King's garden parties at Windsor.





# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

## ONE KIND OF WINTER SUNSHINE

Grandma was at her wits' end. The school at Benton had closed for three weeks on account of scarlet fever, and Edna and Grace and Arthur and Harry had come to stay with grandma until it should begin again.

Of course if it had been summer there would have been a great many pleasant things to do, but it was winter, and winter always brings a great many stormy days.

It was stormy to-day, and Harry and Arthur had teased the cat until she had hidden herself away in the cellar, and had made a dunce of Rover, the dog, by dressing him up in an old coat and putting a cap on his head; then they tried to make him sit up with a pipe in his mouth and smoke, but this was a little too much, and Rover had expressed his displeasure by biting Arthur, at which they were very indignant.

"Mean old thing!" Arthur said, giving him a spiteful kick; and then grandma interfered and sent Rover into the kitchen.

Grace and Edna had gotten into a dispute over a piece of silk.

It was certainly a problem, but all at once grandma thought of a solution. There was Edith Graham. She was a cousin, and could not go to school either, so grandma sent her an invitation by grandpa, who brought her back with him. The children met her with joyful shouts.

"Oh, Edith, I'm so glad you came! I'll have somebody to play with now. Grace is so mean!" Edna exclaimed.

Arthur and Harry also claimed her at once, and insisted on telling her all their grievances, which did not seem like grievances at all after Edith had laughed at them. Someway everybody seemed to get good-natured, and when Edith proposed that they go to the barn and make corn-husk dollies, everybody was ready to go.

Grandma drew a long breath of relief as she bundled them all up warmly, for she knew they would be safe and busy and happy, which was all anybody could ask.

When they came in a couple of hours later they brought such a collection of funny dolls that grandma laughed in spite of herself, and gave them a big box to keep them in. There were queer-looking Indians in war-paint and feathers, wrapped in a cornhusk blanket, and clumsy Eskimo, and little Dutch boys and girls with blue eyes and red

cheeks and yellow cornsilk hair. It was really wonderful how Edith could bring content and happiness out of so much disorder and discontent.

The three weeks passed swiftly away, and there were no more quarrels, because Edith was so cheery herself and kept them all so busy no one had time to be miserable.

"We have had the loveliest time, grandma," Grace said, when at last they were ready to go home.

"Just the dandiest kind of a time! And we'll come again the next time school shuts up!" Arthur said earnestly.

"You must bring your sunshine along, then," grandma told him meaningly.

"Course we will, and that's Edith," Harry put in, and everybody laughed.—Mary Morrison.

## ONCE IN A WHILE

Nixon Waterman

Once in a while the sun shines out;  
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;  
Once in a while, mid clouds of doubt,  
Hope's fairest stars come peeping through;  
Our paths lead down to the meadows fair,  
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,  
And we lay aside our cross of care,  
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own  
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;  
Once in a while we hear a tone  
Of love, with the heart's own voice to blend;  
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,  
And on life's way is a golden mile,  
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,  
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand  
We find a spot of the fairest green;  
Once in a while from where we stand  
The hills of Paradise are seen;  
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,  
A joy that the world cannot defile;  
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold,  
Once in a while.

## THE APRON PARTY

Well, I suppose you want the party next week for your birthday?" and papa pulled one of Hallie's long curls.

"Yes, I want a party, but not a dress-up one, please."

"Why not?" asked mamma. "You had a nice time last year."

"Yes, mamma, but there are two new little girls in school this year, and I like them ever so much. And they haven't any white dresses, so they couldn't go to Helen's, and they looked so sorry. I want them to come to mine. Isn't there something else we could do?"

"Why not have an apron party? Ask them all to wear their gingham aprons and play out in the orchard."

"That's splendid!" And Hallie ran off to tell Elsie about it.

"Such a funny party!" pouted Helen, for she wanted to wear her new dress.

"Such a nice party!" laughed Addie and Abbie, the new girls. "We can come to this."

"It's going to be an orchard party," and Hallie led the way out under the trees. There was a swing and a teeter board, and up in one of the apple trees were seats and a step-ladder made it easy to run up and down.

Before they were tired playing, up came grandpa with the farm wagon, and away they rode down into the field. Coming back, they must stop to see the lamb and colt and skip stones in the brook.

Then the bell rang, and they scurried back to the orchard to find the supper table under the apple trees.

"My, what a good time I've had!" exclaimed Helen when sunset came, as that was the time they must go home. "I was 'most cross at first, because this was an apron party, but it's been lots nicer than mine."

"Let's have apron parties all summer. They are such fun," said Daisy.

"Come to our house next week for one," laughed Addie. "Mamma said if I liked, I could have an outdoor party. And we've got a great big new barn, too."

"We'd just love to, and we'll all come," they promised.—Willametta Preston.

## THE LITTLE SHUT-IN

By Mary Byerley

The green way of the wood—  
For that way Sherwood lies—  
And the brown road and the sea's road,  
These are my Paradise.

But I must rove on feet  
That cannot move at all,  
O'er cliff and veldt and towering hill  
And angry waterfall.

And some there be who say,  
"Poor child, your window's view,  
Your easy chair, your pleasant room—  
Just these are left to you!"

But oh, each glad new day  
That bids me long and look  
All filled with happy wonder,  
Forgetting—in a book!

## A CRUMB DINNER PARTY

Oh! Grace you don't burn your crumbs!" exclaimed Harriet Grant, in dismay, looking round when she heard a crackling and sputtering in the kitchen stove, and saw Grace brushing the crumb tray over the fire.

"Why, of course I do; brushing off the crumbs is part of the work mother always lets me do in the morning," said Grace proudly.

"But why don't you give a dinner-party with them, like I do?" asked Harriet.

"They surely don't eat crumbs in the country for dinner-parties, do they?" laughed Grace.

"Some people do!" said Harriet, enjoying the fun. "I set the table every morning after breakfast, and the party flies down and help themselves."

"Oh! I know; it's the birds who come to the party! Do tell us about it Harriet."

"There were a lot of poor, cold, grey little sparrows," began Harriet, "who used to spend the winter in a cedar tree in our front yard at home, and they always looked half starved. One morn-

ing, instead of throwing the crumbs into the stove, mother threw them out on the snow, and, by the time she had the door closed, a dozen sparrows flew down and bobbed about on the snow, like little grey balls, pecking at the crumbs. I never threw any more crumbs into the fire, and my little visitors soon got so tame they would fly down on the snow for their party while I was standing beside them."

"I don't suppose there are any birds in the city to come to a party, if I did give one," said Grace, quite disappointed.

"Oh yes, there are," protested Harriet, brightly. "I saw some sparrows in the tree near my window this morning, and they looked as if they might be first cousins of my country sparrows."

That was the last time Grace threw crumbs into the fire. She found, after she had tried for a few mornings, that the city sparrows loved crumbs just as well as their country cousins, and those that lived amongst the green branches of a pine tree in Grace's yard, were kept fat and warm on many a cold winter day from the party that Grace gave them every morning.

H. Margaret Fairlie.

## SONG OF THE CHICKADEE

List to the song of the chickadee  
Perched in the top of the leafless tree;  
Keen winds ruffling his breast of down,  
Coat of gray with its trimmings brown.

Tilting aloft his black-capped head,  
Giving a lift to his wings outspread,  
Chickadee chirps: "Chickadee-dee-dee!  
Got any crumbs to bestow on me?"

Winter and summer I bring you cheer;  
There's never a day in all the year  
You may not hear me. I'm small, you see;  
But I'm bright and active and full of glee.

From limb to limb then he hies away,  
Out on the branches you see him sway,  
Black cap bobbing about as he  
Sings: "Chick, chick, chicka, chickadee, dee!"

## "GOING TO"

Charlie Barnes liked to tell what he was going to do, and he had a fine chance to do so when his father made up his mind to move out of town on to a farm when spring came.

"I'm going to be a farmer and raise all kinds of nice things," he told the children of the Cass school.

"Ho! I suppose you will have cabbages and potatoes, and bring them to town in a wagon with a poor old white horse," Roy Goodwin, whose knowledge of farming was very meagre indeed, told him.

Charlie tossed his head scornfully. "You are thinking of a huckster, not of a farmer. I'm going to grow potatoes and husk corn, and cut wheat and mow hay," he said grandly.

"Lots of mowing hay you'll do," Roy replied giggling.

"Why of course, I will. All you have to do is to sit up on a nice high seat and drive the horses

around and around the field, and the hay just mows itself. That is the way they do at Uncle Alfred's. I saw them last summer. I guess you don't know much about a farm," he added.

"Won't I mow hay and help papa work when we get out on the farm?" he asked his mother, when he got home from school, and she told him there would be a great many things a little boy could do to help if he wanted to.

"Oh, I'll want to, all right; it will be lots of fun," Charlie said, but mamma looked doubtful. Just now the coal scuttle wanted filling, which piece of work belonged to Charlie to do, and it was time to go to the baker's for bread, which was another one of his chores, but Charlie could not stop to do either of these things just now, because he heard Johnny Cole whistling on his fingers around the corner, and when a boy whistles on his fingers it means that all the other boys within hearing must come as quickly as possible. When Charlie came back mamma had been obliged to fill the coal scuttle and had gone for the bread herself.

When papa came home Charlie told him what great things he was going to do when they went out on the farm, but papa did not seem to take much notice, and told him that "Brag" was a good dog, but "Holdfast" was a much better one, and a little boy that neglected all his little duties could not be trusted to do anything of much importance.—Selected.

## AS YOU GO

Make the world a little better as you go;  
And be thoughtful of the kind of seed you sow;  
Try to make some pathway bright  
As you strive to do the right,  
Making the world a little better as you go.

Make the world a little better as you go;  
You may help to soothe some fellow-creature's woe;  
You can make some burden light,  
If you try with all your might  
To make the world a little better as you go.

Make the world a little better as you go;  
As you meet your brother going to and fro,  
You may lend a friendly hand,  
Lift the fallen! Help them stand!  
Making the world a little better as you go.

## RULES FOR DOLLS

A wooden-headed doll should be careful not to hit her head against her mother, lest she should hurt her.

A doll should keep away from the rocking-chairs, as the rockers may crush her.

A wax doll should avoid the fire if she wishes to preserve a good complexion.

Often an old doll with a cracked head and a sweet smile is more beloved than a new doll with a sour face.

It is a bad plan for dolls to be stretched out on the floor, as people are apt to tread upon them; and a doll that is trodden upon is sure to go into a decline.—Picture Lesson Paper.

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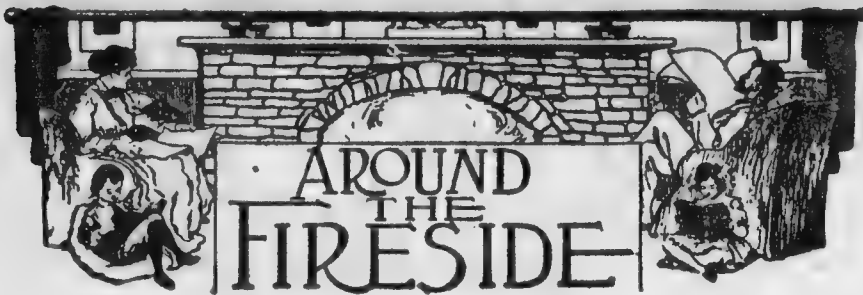
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### MANNERS FOR EVERYDAY

The unconscious perpetrations of those so-called little things, those small deviations from the beaten track of fashion and etiquette, prove themselves oftentimes as irritating as the proverbial fly in the honey pot; the fly is a small insect but it is disappointing as an occupant of the honey.

The secret of good manners is kindness and unselfishness. Keeping these two allies well in hand one cannot fail to add something to any society in which he may move. A man who is respectful will not forget to bare his head to a lady, to allow her precedence in entering a room, or to swiftly gather up any article she may have dropped; he will instinctively rise when she enters an apartment where he may be seated. Suppose a man doesn't see the sense of rising when a lady enters a room in which he is, when it is explained to him that his hostess may desire the seat he is using to offer to the new arrival, he may better understand one of many motives for the adoption of this rule. It is a mistake for anyone to be so sure of himself as to be off guard, for it is in the little things that high breeding tells. There is even a correct way of using napkin, fork and spoon, though the liberties many take with these common articles would lead a mere observer to decide that any use at all would pass. Wiping perspiration from the face and hands with the table napkin, or tucking it into the collar or vest as though the user intended to devote himself so utterly to bolting food that no chances could be taken with the clothing, are all breaches of fine breeding that any observant person will soon cure himself of. If large, the napkin should be folded once and laid across the lap; if small, singed out and laid across the lap. This rule holds good for both sexes.

The spoon should always be dipped from you, not toward you as the uninitiated do. The reason is obvious if one will but observe. Just try it and see if you find the reason.

The custom prevalent in the acceptance of invitations some years back is happily correcting itself. It used to be customary to issue the invitation and then persuade the desired guest to accept, which was the culmination of the matter after sufficient persuasion had been used.

The young man who unctuously announced to a lady that he "would like to dine with her as she wished him to, but he was afraid he would have to disappoint her" is evidently still unaware of the changed positions of hostess and guest.

In every community the proportion of well bred people is comparatively small. Everyone is fortunate enough to know a few such. And how much everyone, however dull himself, notices and appreciates this difference between the well bred and the under bred.

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

Replying to the request of a reader who desires information about the "Homemakers' Clubs," it may be said that this is an organization having its origin in the Agricultural College department of the Saskatchewan government.

The name "Homemakers' Club" was the one chosen by the delegates at the recent Regina convention. The avowed objects of the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan shall be "to promote the interests of the home and community and to improve the conditions surrounding rural life by disseminating a greater knowledge of domestic and sanitary science and household art, and by imparting to the young a knowledge of these subjects."

One of these clubs, and one only, may be organized in any public school district in Saskatchewan by a two weeks' notice of such woman's gathering appearing in the newspaper published in or near the district.

At such meeting, when it arrives, the various officers are appointed, generally to hold office for one year; a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and three directors, constitute the officers composing the executive.

Nearly two dozen paragraphs of regulations and restrictions and "charters" and directions are included in the constitution.

It should be noticed by Albertans that only clubs within the boundaries of Saskatchewan can organize under the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, for clearly this college could not grant a charter outside the jurisdiction of the province.

It seems to be the intention of the college to donate a grant of \$3 annually to each club formed within its territory, and thereby claim the right to supervise and govern the activities of the clubs. There appears to be a quiet determination on the part of the "powers that be" to silently drown any tendency among their women to advocate the suffrage or a dower law on any plan that promises real protection to women.

Forewarned is forearmed. The unformed clubs are quite within their rights if they enquire particularly as to this before accepting either charter or grant at the hands of the College of Agriculture. There is nothing to prevent these country women's clubs forming quite independent of the govern-



Solitude

ment college. An annual fee of \$3 to each club (money that is first collected from the people), and the hazy prospect of a lecturer with uncertain qualifications, to give a talk here and there in the big centres, which cost you so much to reach, is a small exchange for the liberty and freedom of managing your clubs to suit yourselves.

Why not have everything fair and above board? If the College of Agriculture is resolved to stamp out incipient efforts to secure justice or equality for women through the medium of these new clubs, let it speak out plainly. Are these women's clubs ready to be muzzled for the sum of \$3 a year (their own money, too)? It may be that some of these clubs will not desire to work for the suffrage or a woman's dower; if so, well and good, but the part of wisdom is to secure absolute autonomy or self-government in your clubs and not to tie yourselves to the chariot wheel of an agricultural college that has interests quite opposed to yours.

An effort is to be made to bring out domestics from the old lands, and at least half of these, on arrival, are to be distributed, through your clubs, to country points.

### Manitoba Societies

The Manitoba Agricultural College, through its Household Science depart-

ment under the management of Miss A. B. Juniper, is doing excellent work in this line. Their constitution is covered in six brief articles, and is simplicity itself:

Constitution for the organization and government of Manitoba Home Economics Societies:

Article 1.—The name of the association shall be Home Economics Society.

### Objects of the Society

Article 2.—This association shall be affiliated with Manitoba Agricultural College through its Household Science department for the purpose of stimulating an interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the home and community, by holding meetings at which discussions shall be held and papers read on subjects of interest to women.

### Membership

Article 3.—Any woman in . . . . . district in sympathy with the objects of this association may become a member by applying to the executive committee.

Article 4.—(a)—The executive management of the association shall be in the hands of a board of seven directors consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and four others. (b) The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and the majority of the votes cast shall elect. They shall hold office for one year, or until the next ensuing annual meeting.

### Duties of Officers

Article 5.—The president shall preside at all meetings of the association or its board of directors, and perform such other duties associated with the office as the association may require. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president. The secretary-treasurer shall keep all minutes of the meetings in a book secured for the purpose, conduct correspondence of the association, subject to the direction of the board of directors; keep a strict account of all receipts and disbursements, and forward to the managing director of agricultural societies, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, or minister of agriculture for the province of Manitoba, such reports as may be considered desirable or in the interests of the work of the association.

### Finances

Article 6.—Associations may levy a fee for membership if found necessary. A circular letter prepared by Miss Juniper and addressed to the various Home Economics Societies in the province is appended. It is interesting and explains itself:

The reasons for and benefits to be derived through an organized body of women who meet together for the object of increasing their own efficiency as homemakers, mothers and members of the community:

1. The great importance of women's work in the home, the health and future success of the inmates of the home depends on this, and indirectly the prosperity of the country.

2. All other large and important bodies of workers find strength and help gained by co-operation and by discussing the various problems connected with their work. Example — doctors, clergy, manufacturers, labor unions, etc. Why should not women receive similar aid?

3. Are women as a whole obtaining and making use of the scientific and practical knowledge provided by those who are making a special study of this side of home work? Such information can be obtained from books, bulletins and personal sources.

4. If similar organizations to that described in the constitution have been found successful and helpful in Ontario and many of the States, why should progressive Manitoba be without them?

5. Benefits to the housewife. . . .

Her own knowledge and general efficiency are increased, powers are developed which she never knew she possessed. House work is raised from mere every day drudgery to a higher plane as the result of thought and applied

science. Much help and encouragement is gained by her through other women's knowledge and sympathy in similar work. The association serves as a sort of bureau where she can bring home problems to have solved, including the care and upbringing of children. Young housewives benefit by the experience of older women. Individuals will not always take kindly to personal advice of an older and better housekeeper, but knowledge given through a paper and discussions, being general, is well received and often followed. Socially it is a great asset. It serves as a bond of union between town and country ladies and creates a help-one-another spirit. It is non-sectarian and unites members of all churches.

6. Benefits to the household. . . . The standard of living is improved owing to a close study of hygienic principles. The needs of the body are better understood and the ability of different foods to supply these needs. This should produce stronger men and women.

7. Benefits to the community. . . . Since individuals cannot do what a body of women may, such problems may be discussed as the dower law, the lighting and heating and sanitary conditions of local schools. The advisability of a certain number of the trustees of a school being women; the advisability of a rest room owned by such an association for the use of country ladies to rest and tidy up in on their visits to town; the necessity to introduce sewing in the schools.

Many other suggestions of interest to the community will present themselves to members. Lastly these meetings do not take woman's interests away from her home as do other societies. They do not add to the already busy woman's cares by necessitating extra sewing, cooking, etc., as do other societies. Little or no expense is incurred.

### MARCH AND APRIL FOR FRECKLES AND TAN

The woman or girl who has any desire for a presentable complexion for the summer season will begin as soon as possible to take precautions against the ravages of March and April sun and wind, on the skin. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure" is especially applicable to the protection of the face, neck and hands at this time of the year. In a few days exposure one can put on a layer of tan and roughness that will easily out-stay the summer, if no thought is taken to prevent it. Like all undesirable things, tan and freckles come easily and go with difficulty. Many are the creams and washes and cosmetics on the market for removing these two most unwelcome guests, but it is surely easier to keep them off than to get rid of them when they once arrive. The inharmoniousness of a badly tanned and freckled skin and any of the soft, sheer, colored or even white muslins must be apparent to even the dullest eye; so that one must really save the complexion or forswear the pretty summer fabrics so dainty and so dear to the heart of the average woman be she maid or matron, in either city or country. There is really no reason why the country face should not be as attractive in its coloring as the city face. For her who has a number of chores to do, and indeed every woman in the country should have a well-fitting sunbonnet, made out of a nice washable material, from a good pattern, one that will stay on even in a high wind, and a couple of pairs of "harvesters" cotton gloves. The gloves will be large and easily slipped on or off at a moment's notice and if kept in a handy place, one will soon have the habit of using them, indeed the hands will soon call for them, themselves. One pair may be used for sweeping and dusting or better still stove-cleaning, that job that is perhaps worst of all on the hands and most frequent.

### Cream and Powder

No longer does the user of powder find herself the object of distrust and suspicion, so usual is its use in the present day and so useful is it for many occasions. Whether or not the face powder is now of purer ingredients than that of former years is not proven, but the old fear of it is certainly gone. Practically everybody uses it, even many men. Of course when one goes driving to town or elsewhere the bonnet is no longer practicable, so another means must be used to protect the skin and here is where the powder and face creams are necessary.

Before going out is the time to operate. Supply yourself with some good cold



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Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

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cream, whatever quality best suits your particular skin. Apply this freely and gently to the face and neck, leave it on a few minutes, wipe off with a clean soft cloth and then powder heavily with the best powder you can get. Use some old cheese cloth, instead of old chamois or old puffs. Do not rub the powder in, but apply evenly doing a little at a time. It will only take a few minutes, and will amply repay the effort in warding off sun and wind and dirt if there should be dust blowing. (Good cosmetics are really beneficial). Over this wear a veil tied securely and the outing will be an unalloyed pleasure with no after claps of tan and freckles. Before going to bed nearly every quality of skin will be benefitted by a good washing, and then an application of a good cream to do its healing while both body and mind are recuperating in sleep. If the skin is dry and easily irritated, cool water will be found best to wash in. Always rinse in at least two waters so that all traces of soap will be removed. For thin, dry and wrinkled skin a good skin food should be carefully massaged into the face immediately after washing and wiping.

Oily creams of any sort should be wiped off gently, after a few minutes are allowed for them to become absorbed.

**KITCHEN HINTS**

**Quick Pudding:**—1 cup sugar, 1 cup buttermilk, 1 cup suet, ½ cup sour cream, 2 cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, pinch salt, (sift together). Bake in quick oven—serve with sauce.

**Minute Sauce:**—2 tablespoons cornstarch, ¾ cup sugar, a little vanilla, butter size of marble, a little "black strap." Have water boiling, pour over the mixture and it is ready to serve.

Lauder.

**Apple Sauce Cake:**—1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup shortening, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and nutmeg all creamed together. Add 1 cup sour apple sauce, 1 cup currants or raisins, 1 teaspoon (small) soda dissolved in two tablespoons of warm water. Flour (about two cups) enough to make a stiff batter. Bake slowly 45 minutes.

Iron Springs, Alta.

**Eggless Cake:**—1 cup sour cream, 1 cup milk, 1½ cups sugar, 1 small teaspoon soda, three cups flour. Bake in medium oven.

Note.—Now that eggs are more plentiful, one egg will improve this recipe.

**Biscuits:**—1 quart flour, 2 teaspoons soda (small), pinch salt, put all in a sifter and sift into 2 cups buttermilk, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup sweet cream, mix together with a knife. Roll and cut into biscuits. Bake in quick oven.

Lauder.

**Poor Man's Cake:**—1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup sweet cream, flavoring to taste, 1½ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, pinch salt. Mix, by beating, not stirring and bake in a quick oven.

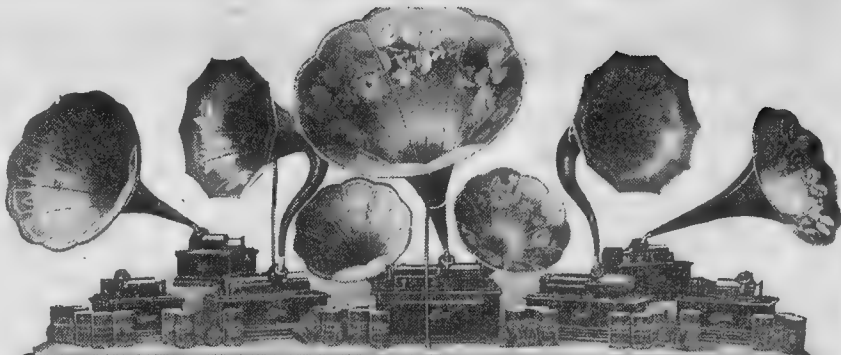
**OILING KITCHEN FLOOR**

Boiled linseed oil is a good finish for the kitchen floor. It should be put on when the floor is new or clear of other finish, and applied afterward as often as needed. A floor so treated will have a light brown color, will not show scratches, and kept well oiled will not spot with grease. Heat the oil and apply at night, rubbing in well. Wipe with cold water in the morning and the floor may be used at once. When necessary to clean, wash in warm water in which a little kerosene has been stirred.

**BELIEVES IN FLOGGING**

F. A. Whittier, superintendent of a boys' training school in Red Wing Minn., declares that flogging boys on the bare backs with a leather strap was "humane treatment" and "better than other modes of punishment" such as "shackling" (hanging them up by hand-cuffs on the wrists), "solitary confinement"—"standing up from 4 to 12 days," etc.

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**DOES IT STRIKE YOU**

that he is wisest who buys his piano direct from the manufacturer?

How many reasons—good reasons—can you think of; reasons that would convince you of the folly of buying it from anyone else?

**The Mason & Risch Piano**

embodies all that is good in Piano Material and Construction. No one knows an article as well as the man who makes it, and this is the reason we are so willing—nay, anxious—to place our honor and bank account back of the MASON & RISCH'S faithful performance. Our ability to economize your piano purchase lies in our position as manufacturers, our "Factory to Home" system having proven its merit to thousands of Canadian Piano buyers. **WE WILL MAKE IT VERY EASY FOR YOU TO OWN A MASON & RISCH.**

**GUARANTEE** No Shifting of Responsibilities. No "I'll Write to the Factory About It." We Are the Factory—That's the Point.

**THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. Ltd.**

Factory Branch 356 Main St., Winnipeg  
THE ONLY PIANO STORE ON MAIN STREET

in jail now to stand trial for excessive cruelty in laying on the lash.

And these poor boys, some dead mothers' sons no doubt who never knew what home or kindness or proper training means, who had no chance to be good boys, helpless victims they are of a merciless state's brutality, to be handed over to a fiend who tortures them to the "breaking in" point by cruelties only equalled by the ingenuity of savage Indians or Spanish inquisitors of the 14th

century, and all this right in our midst not 300 miles away—just to-day. How shocking it is. Are there no mothers to cry out for those bruised sons of hardship?

**FOURTEEN YEARS**

Girls of fourteen should dress the hair in a braid down the back, tied with a ribbon six or eight inches from the ends, which should be curled slightly. The curling may be done by dampening and



rolling the hair in a handkerchief over night.

Girls of this age should have their skirts reach about two inches above the shoe-tops.

They should avoid everything fussy and grown-upish in the way of dress. Strict simplicity should be the rule. If girls spent the time in the bath-tub that they spend over fussy clothes and trying "to do" their hair in elaborate coiffures that are not only unsuitable, unbecoming, but absolutely ridiculous, their health and appearance would be vastly improved. Let them also eliminate the candy and pickle craze and cultivate a taste for work, good reading and out-door sports, and the coming woman will indeed be "a thing of beauty—and a joy forever."

#### "GOOD-BY"

The following lines are said to have been written by Ah Foo Lin, a Chinese student, in a friend's album.

There is a word, of grief the sounding token,

There is a word bejeweled with bright tears,

The saddest word fond lips have ever spoken,

A little word that breaks the chain of years;

Its utterance must ever bring emotion,

The memories it crystals cannot die,

'Tis known in every land, on every ocean—

'Tis called "Good-by."—Scrap-Book.

"I know that each sinful action,  
As sure as the night brings shade  
Is somewhere, some time punished,  
Tho' the hour be long delayed."

**Spring Medicine, A Blood Purifier:—**  
The unpleasant but beauty making cure of our grandmothers of taking doses of sulphur and molasses each spring has never been bettered.

Few modern women know how this time-honored remedy is used. Here is the way our mothers were afflicted for their good in their childhood. If you remember far enough back you have not forgotten how much better you felt after the regime, despite your protests, so make the experiment on your own children.

Get 5 cents' worth of sulphur precipitate, powder it finely so all lumps are removed and put two teaspoonfuls of it in a covered glass, mixing with it six teaspoonfuls of molasses or syrup.

Take a spoonful of this concoction night and morning for three days, omit for three days and repeat and omit until the medicine has been taken for nine days altogether.

Keep the mixture in a covered glass or the stickiness of it will attract enough flies and dust microbes to counteract the good effects.



8894.—A Unique Waist Model.

Ladies' Waist with or without Tucker. For general home or afternoon wear, or for more dressy occasions, this design will be found very effective. The waist portions are tucked over the shoulders, and finished over the centre front and back with vest or inserted portions that could be braided or embroidered, or made of contrasting material. The Tucker may be of net or lace, and finished with long or short sleeves, or, as shown in the illustration, may be omitted for evening or dressy wear. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the waist and 1 1/4 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker for the 36 inch size.

#### TOILET HINT

Every girl has yearnings for a good looking neck. She knows no style of frock is more becoming than one that reveals the throat, and the fashion for collarless frocks shows how rare are lovely necks.

A neck to be beautiful must have more than lack of bones. The head should be well and easily poised, the neck full and flexible and flesh firm and fine.

While much of this is not to be acquired by art or exercise, being dependent upon the shape of the structure of shoulders, much can be done to improve upon nature.

Thinness is about the easiest fault to overcome. Plenty of sleep and abundance of milk and raw eggs should fatten most necks along with the rest of the body.

A roughened skin is harder to overcome, but can be done by care as to diet. A daily scrubbing with a flesh brush will do much to conquer the rough, scaly flesh commonly known as goose flesh, so often found on the back of the neck, and a nightly cleansing with cold cream does wonders.



8910.—A New and Practical Apron.

Mother's girl will often like to be busy helping mother, and a comfortable, easily adjusted apron is then a necessary desirable garment. For school or at play this model is also suitable. It is cut in one piece, and the back portions cross each other over the shoulders, ending in pointed tabs over the front. Cambric, percale, lawn, gingham, or chambray may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 27 inch material for the 12 year size.

#### ANOTHER REPLY TO MR. BATES

Dear Isobel:—I have read H. Bates' letter, also your reply to same of March 1st which I think is good. Why should we go back to Bible times unless the men go with us, which I am quite sure a great many of them won't. I believe in the Bible all right and if people were to follow its teachings more, there perhaps would not be the need of the suffragette.

Now as the men have the power and ruling over woman to a great extent, and when they abuse that power or take undue advantage, then I think women are not to blame when they try to take their own part and go together to fight for their rights.

I think it only fair and just that things should be equalized between man and wife, especially if she has worked hard and helped to make what they have, besides raising a big family. Besides, they say frequently that two heads are better than one, so if they are worth using at all, surely their heads will make good use of the vote if they had it. Anyway look how many men's votes are bought. Now, I don't think very many

women would sell their vote. I see by the papers how some poor women are treated by their husbands after hard work for years. I think a great many men's love grows cold and they become altogether too selfish, and have forgotten how to be a good husband. Of course some women may be to blame too. I don't want to convey the impression that women are perfect, for we have all got faults.

In New Zealand and Australia they have the vote for women, and the senate of Australia speaks strongly in favor of it and advises the Mother Country to give it, as things are improved since women had the vote.

MAUD.

Tenby, Mar. 9.

[Note:—Evidently the writer of the above omitted to enclose her full letter as it was not complete when received.]

#### CLINGING VINE THEORY

The story goes that a woman anxious to celebrate in a pleasing way the anniversary of her wedding day and knowing that her husband favored the vine theory of the relation of the sexes determined to write a poem on that theme to present to "John." She commenced:

"As the vine unto the tree is,  
So unto the man is woman;  
He the strength which doth support her,  
She the beauty which adorns him,  
In the gentle blushing springtime,  
See the tender vine uprising  
From the warm protecting bosom  
Of the earth, her gentle mother!  
Timidly she rises upward;  
Suddenly she feels her weakness,  
Throws aloft her clinging tendrils,  
Stretches out her tiny fingers,  
Till she finds some steady oak tree,  
And her gentle arms entwine it."

Here she felt she was a little off the track, for she could not conceive of John standing like a tree waiting for her to make every advance, but as she had never seen a tree go out of its way to meet a vine she had to let it go at that, determined if possible to make up for this deficiency in the latter part of the poem. She continues:

"Straightway then she rises upward,  
Seeks the heights he has attained to;  
In a few short weeks she reaches  
Heights he had been years in gaining,  
Twines about his topmost branches,  
Throws her longing tendrils upwards;  
Finds—that her support has failed her,  
She must leave him far behind her;  
Then, with gentle woman's pity,  
Seeing that he cannot follow,  
Leaves the goal of her ambition  
Unattained, and backward turning  
Falls again to seek his level."

Somehow this hardly sounded what she had intended to write and yet it seemed correct. Seeking further inspiration she went outside to watch the bean poles and vines and see how they behaved. There was a strong wind storm and the vines were clinging beautifully to the poles, the stronger the wind the tighter they seemed to hold, when, behold there came a sudden gust and strange to say every pole that hadn't a vine clinging to it was blown over, while those with the vines were standing as strong and straight as ever. Whichever way she looked at it it seemed as if the vines held up the poles instead of vice versa, so she gave up trying to write a poem about it and devised some other way of pleasing John. —The Voice.

#### ANOTHER WORD ABOUT SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions to children may be given in a positive way, or they may be given in a negative way. For example, the other day a little girl was tying up a package in an awkward way. Her mother, who stood watching her, said, "Do it this way, my child," and the child's face brightened as she watched the deft turning of the

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paper and string. Children are always eager to learn how to do things. Another mother might have said, "Don't do it that way, you silly child." Note the difference in results. In the first instance, there is but one positive suggestion given the child, **Do it this way**; and, through this suggestion, the correct way of doing the thing in hand is impressed upon the mind, and interest is aroused. In the second instance, a negative suggestion is given the child, **Don't do it that way**, and the incorrect way of doing the thing in hand would be impressed upon the mind; besides, the careless use of the word "silly" would suggest to the child anything but self-respect.

Mothers have at times to use the word "don't," but in most instances a positive expression is far better.

As far as possible we should suggest positively to children the correct way of doing things, and hold before them an ideal, instead of burdening their tender minds with negative instructions, or smirching their bright little souls with dark images of naughtiness and sin.

L. S. G.

San Jose, California.

#### THE GREAT GUEST COMES

While the cobbler mused there passed his pane

A beggar drenched by the driving rain;  
He called him in from the stony street  
And gave him shoes for his bruised feet.  
The beggar went, there came a crone,  
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow sown;  
A bundle of faggots bowed her back,  
And she was spent with the wrench and rack.

He gave her his loaf and steadied her load  
As she took her way on the weary road.  
Then to his door came a little child,  
Lost and afraid in the world so wild,  
In the big, dark world. Clutching it up,  
He gave it the milk in the waiting cup,  
And led it home to its mother's arms  
Out of reach of the world's alarms.  
The day went down in the crimson west,  
And with it the hope of the blessed guest;  
And Conrad sighed as the world grew gray!

"Why is it, Lord, that your feet delay?  
Did you forget that this was the day?"  
Then, soft, in the silence, a voice he heard:  
"Lift up your heart, for I kept my word."  
"Three times I came to your friendly door;  
"Three times my shadow was on your floor;

"I was the beggar with bruised feet,  
"I was the woman you gave to eat;  
"I was the child on the homeless street."



8919.—A Simple Desirable Blouse Suit.

Boy's Suit with Knickerbockers. The simple lines of this model will appeal to every home dressmaker. The design is suitable for wash or woollen fabrics. It is double breasted and the fullness of the sleeves at the wrist is disposed of in tucks that simulate box plaits. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, 6 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 4 year size.

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS or blue dotted muslin dress, 2 to 8, postpaid 38c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

#### HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



## The Grain Bill

Continued from Page 3

wheat in the Liverpool market, and as to whether or not maintaining a high standard of Manitoba wheat enables it to secure higher prices in Liverpool. Manitoba wheat is sold in Liverpool in three ways: First, on future delivery contracts, a copy of which contract I hereto attach; second, by parcels for future delivery; and third, spot cash, which is usually sold on sample on the Liverpool spot cash market. The spot cash market is where the millers usually secure their requirements. It will be noticed that on the future contract, American red wheat, either Manitoba or Northern United States, or soft winter wheat, hard winter wheat, Argentine wheat or Australian wheat are deliverable at the option of the seller. On the parcel market Manitoba wheat only is deliverable on contract, and it is very significant to note the difference in the price. The sales of parcels of Manitoba wheat are invariably made on the Dominion government certificate, which certificate is final, the importer having to accept any Manitoba wheat carrying the Manitoba certificate offered by the seller. That, gentlemen, clearly indicates to you the importance of having that wheat exactly what the certificate calls for, and there is where the diluting of our grain in transit, or the exporting of wheat containing weed seeds, tends to reduce the price paid by the British importer for our wheat. That does not apply to wheat sold on the future market. The Canadian certificate in that case carries no weight, the value of the grain tendered by the contract, being fixed by the grading committee of the Liverpool Corn Trade association. The specification on which that grain is accepted is very significant. For Manitoba spring wheat the basis of weight is 60 pounds, United States northern wheat, basis of weight, 59 pounds; soft winter wheat, 61 pounds; hard winter wheat, 60½ pounds; Argentine wheats, Rosario, Santa-Fe type, 60½ pounds; Bahia Blanco type, 60½ pounds; Australian wheat, 61½ pounds. The specification continues as follows:

### Specifications

"No wheat shall be graded which, in the opinion of the grading committee, has any defect which would render it unsuitable for general milling purposes.

"Subject always to this proviso, basis wheat may contain some heated, sprouted, frosted or smutted grains, and a proportionately increased quantity may be allowed if warranted by an improvement in weight or in other respects.

"No wheat weighing more than one pound per imperial bushel under the basis weight shall be graded.

"No wheat which complies with the weight requirements shall be rejected on account of the presence of heated, sprouted, frosted and/or smutted grains or other defects if, in the opinion of the grading committee, it is not more than one penny per cental inferior to basis quality.

"The allowances, if any, shall be in gradations of not less than one-half penny per cental.

"The basis of weight as hereinbefore provided is per imperial bushel at time of grading.

"Spring wheats must be reasonably hard of their respective types, and all descriptions of wheat must be reasonably clean of their respective types.

"American red wheat must be wheat grown east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States of North America and/or Canada, except where otherwise provided."

This rule of the Liverpool Corn Trade association to come effective March 21, 1910.

### Manitoba Wheat in Liverpool

To illustrate the value of Manitoba wheat in these three different positions, I will quote you prices at Liverpool on February 14 last as reported by the Liverpool Corn Trade News.

Future sales, red graded wheat, March option, \$1.00 4-5 per bushel; parcel sales, c.i.f. Liverpool, No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, \$1.08½; February or March, No. 3 Nor., \$1.02; spot cash No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, \$1.11 per bushel, showing a difference between spot cash and future of 10¼ cents, and between spot cash and parcel sales of 4½ cents. To further illustrate the situation on the spot market of the different wheats accepted on the future market, I quote you the



JOHN GARTON, the famous farm plant breeder, crossing clover to produce new hardy productive varieties.

Note—He is breeding only from plants that have proved their hardiness, all others having died during the six years since the plot was sown.

The breeding of hardy and productive Alfalfa, Clover and Grass has received the same careful attention given Garton's Wheat, Oats, Barley and Root Seeds bred specially for Western Canada and fully described in Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911, free on request.

The mere examination of a sample of grass or clover seeds by the naked eye or even with the aid of a microscope will denote its purity, but will not give the slightest idea as to the producing power of the plants subsequently raised. The only method by which this can be ascertained is by first selecting the plants showing the hardest habit and greatest forage-yielding power and raising seed from these, afterwards testing by actually weighing the produce of each plot, as is done at the Garton Plant Breeding Farms.

## PEDIGREED ALFALFA WILL PAY YOU

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6th, 1911

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course.—CHAS. C. CASTLE.

The day of free Hay is rapidly passing. Prepare to grow your own Hay and pasture and ensure satisfaction by sowing seed with breeding; seed of proved productiveness; seed, back of which is our guarantee of purity and germination. Samples and prices (with guarantee of purity and germination), of hardy Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy and Western Rye, will be mailed on application.

**Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd.**  
455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

following prices at Liverpool on the same date: Australian, \$1.09 1-5 per bushel; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, \$1.11; No. 2 red winter ; Argentina, .99 3-5; Russian, .88 4-5 to \$1.02; Azima, old, \$1.15 1-5; Ulka, old, \$1.08.

Clearly then the object of the Canadian people should be to place their hard wheat as a spot wheat at Liverpool, so as to get the price that the British miller is willing to pay for it, and one of the essentials in attaining that end is to retain the high standard placed upon their wheat by the government inspector at the initial point.

### Value of Wheat Reduced

Mr. Proctor, the senior member of Proctor & Sons, one of the largest grain importing firms in Liverpool, while on a tour of inspection of Canadian grain conditions last fall told me that if Canadians could deliver their grain from the vessel in Liverpool to the miller, of the standard that it leaves the farmers, they could secure from four to five cents more per bushel than they now receive on account of its high value for blending purposes. The Western people recognize this situation, and as I have already stated, have not hesitated to incur huge liabilities that the grain may be properly handled in the interior, and they do look with confidence to the Dominion parliament to remedy the existing evil

at the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur, through which their grain must necessarily pass.

Two charges have been made and reiterated against the terminal elevator operators: First, that they lower the grade of wheat by mixing higher grades with inferior, and that the lowering in grade by mixing lowers the export price and consequently lowers the price to the farmer; second, that they do not clean the grain as the inspection requires, but ship it out dirty.

### Mr. Castle's Report

As to the first charge we are willing to leave that case to the report made by Mr. Castle, the warehouse commissioner, to the department of trade and commerce as the result of his investigation at the terminals at the close of navigation in 1910. As to the second charge, the Royal Grain Commission, appointed by the government to investigate grain conditions in 1907, found that grain shipped out of the terminals was not cleaned to inspection requirements. That charge is reiterated continuously by Ontario millers who have to use wheat out of these terminals in their mills. The Grain Growers' Associations are investigating on their own account as to the truth of these charges. They made an honest effort to secure samples of grain as it arrived at English ports,

and I have given the committee the result of that effort in tabulated form with regard to 40 samples secured at intervals from steamships arriving with cargoes at Liverpool, covering a period of three months. The Grain Growers' Associations are not doing a detective business, their only purpose being to satisfy themselves as to the manner in which Manitoba wheat reaches its ultimate market. We believe, and the general public will believe, that these samples illustrate clearly that Manitoba grain does not reach Liverpool as clean as it ought to be, notwithstanding the fact that criticism has been directed by some members of the committee as to the authenticity of those samples, and even the late chief inspector has suggested that the samples were not taken honestly. I might easily retort by saying that that exact criticism is made of those who sample and inspect the grain going out of the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur, but the ex-chief inspector would not suggest that any such thing happens. I would submit that while it may be conceived possible that grain might be diluted in transit through the transfer elevators by the admixture of grain of a lower quality it is not possible to mix weed seeds with the grain in the transfer elevators, because they do not carry any such stock, so it may be taken for granted



## BOVRIL

### IS A SIMPLE, NATURAL FOOD

BOVRIL is the simplest of foods, for it is just the concentrated goodness of Prime Beef.

that whatever dirt is in the grain when it reaches Liverpool was in it when it passed out of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

#### The Minnesota Report

It has been given in evidence before this committee that a commission appointed by the North Dakota legislature to investigate conditions at the terminals of Minneapolis and Duluth has reported that Dakota wheat is reduced in value from 5 to 8 cents a bushel by improper practices at those terminals. There is a feeling of injustice in the minds of farmers and millers that they do not receive fair treatment from the terminal elevators at the lake front, and the fact that similar conditions exist at Duluth and Fort William and Port Arthur, where the terminals are operated under similar conditions and largely by the same interests, clearly indicates that the public interest demands that a radical change be made in their operation.

#### The Contentious Clauses

That is the intent of these two clauses now under consideration. It is becoming more and more recognized by those who are interested in the handling of grain, other than the beneficiaries of the present system, that in order that the public interest may be properly safeguarded terminal elevators must be separated from the control of grain dealers.

Apart from the evidence presented by those who operate the terminal elevators, the only substantial objection to the passing of the clauses is the fear that hampering the operation of the terminals would have a tendency to divert Canadian grain to United States channels in the event of free trade in wheat between the two countries. In my judgment the best preventative to that occurrence would be to maintain the integrity of the Canadian wheat certificate so that wheat having the Canadian certificate would be sought after by British and continental importers as well as by United States millers east of the lakes. Manitoba wheat has for some time been worth 5 or 6 cents per bushel more in Great Britain than Duluth wheat of similar grade. The Dakota commission stated that United States millers east of the lakes would pay 5 to 8 cents more for Dakota wheat if they could get it in its purity. Mixing wheat of different grades adds nothing to its intrinsic value, and the only man who gets a profit out of mixing is the man who does it.

#### Manitoba Wheat Preferred

The inference clearly is that United States millers in territory tributary to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland or Buffalo would give a preference for Manitoba hard wheat ex Fort William under proper terminal arrangements, as against Duluth wheat under conditions such as now obtain at that point. With proper terminal protection at Fort William and Port Arthur, the only danger of our wheat bound for points east of the lakes being diverted from the Canadian route, would be undue freight charges. There is consensus of opinion that a sample market established in Winnipeg would be in the interests of the grain producers. In my judgment, that, however, can only be made effective by permitting dealers special binning privileges in terminals

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so as to preserve the identity of their purchases on the sample market. I cannot conceive of a purchaser on a sample market storing his grain in a special bin in an elevator operated by his competitor. The risk would be too great; his competitor would soon put him out of business. The only effective special binning privilege that could be secured would be in government owned terminal elevators.

Let me again point out that objection to the clauses as now in the bill has only come from two sources, and from interests representing only themselves. That is, the elevator operators, two railway companies, and the boards of trade of Fort William and Port Arthur, none of whom have any interest in the grain excepting what they make out of it in transit. On the other hand, you have had representatives of the Grain Growers and the millers. The fact is that all who have to do with the handling of Western grain excepting the terminal elevator operators, are emphatically opposed to the continuance of the present system of terminal elevators being operated by grain dealers. The purpose of the clauses is to terminate that objectionable condition, and in so far as the operation of the clauses if they were made law would affect any other interest than the terminal elevators, they could be amended to that end. I submit therefore:

#### Conclusions

First, that it never was intended by the government or parliament that the terminal elevators should be anything other than purely warehouses for storing grain, and that the present interests who operate the terminals in conjunction with interior elevators obtained the rights that they now demand should be maintained by evading the provisions of the Grain Act, and that these two clauses are intended to place the terminal elevators in the position that the people of Canada, as represented in parliament, intended that they should be.

Second, that a continuance of the same interests purchasing grain in the interior and operating terminal elevators is destroying vested interests in the grain trade in Western Canada, and further, that it is rapidly developing into a monopoly of the grain trade and a monopoly of grain handling.

Third, that the people of the Prairie Provinces, recognizing the tendency towards a monopoly in the handling of their products have at heavy expense undertaken enterprises that are intended to remove the handling of grain from the combination that is leading towards monopoly. The chief obstacle in the way of their accomplishing that end is the possession of the terminals by those who are attempting to create this undesirable condition, and the Western people look with confidence to parliament to remove this incubus from their chief product by freeing the terminal elevators from the control of the grain dealers.

Further, the people of the Western provinces, both business men and Grain Growers are so seized of the loss that is sustained in the marketing of our wheat through the manipulation of grain and the exporting of grain not up to the requirements of the inspection act, together with the controlling of prices by a combination of terminal and interior elevator operators, that nothing short of the complete separation of those interests and the taking over of the terminal elevators by the government for the purpose of operating them independently of the grain dealers, will quiet the unrest that exists in the public mind. For several years this demand for the improvement of the conditions at the terminal elevators has been made. The government has from time to time adopted regulations with that end in view, but with unsatisfactory results, and this agitation will continue until there is a proper and sufficient remedy, which we believe will result in the government acquiring and operating the terminals.

#### COMPANY INCORPORATED (Guide Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 31.—The bill incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Co., was passed by the senate today, and will now go to the House of Commons for final approval. The bill was considered in detail by the banking and commerce committee of the Senate, and some slight changes were made which, however, did not materially affect the powers of the company.

## Five Features

—each of the utmost importance—arrest the attention of all observant readers of the Report for 1910 of The Great-West Life Assurance Company.

#### THEY ARE:—

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- 2.—THE PROMINENCE OF THE COMPANY  
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- 3.—THE PROFIT-PAYING POWER OF THE COMPANY  
—the profits to Policyholders are unequalled. Ask for actual figures.
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Head Office

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## Stockmen & Farmers Read This

### CREDIT SALE

Grand View Stock Farm herd of noted Shorthorns, also horses, implements, household effects, etc., will be sold by Auction May 10th. The proprietor has leased his farm, consisting of half section, an ideal farm as to location, soil and improvements, 3 1/4 miles from Innisfail, 4 miles from Bowden. The farm will be sold subject to lease and reserve figure. This will be an opportunity to secure at your own figures the choicest lot of Shorthorns, male and female, ever offered in the West, the breeding of one breeder. Several championships stand to the credit of the herd, which at present consists of (10) ten young bulls, (40) forty females, the dams being all good milkers. Also herd bull, Bonnie Favorite, 78902, dark red, bred in the purple, and has proven a sure getter of the right sort. Fit to head any herd in Canada, age 3 years, twice Alberta Champion and the get of Grand Champion Dam, a Strathallan and a show cow. Females also have been winners and there are a good many more here to offer. For further particulars as to terms address

**JAMES WILSON, Proprietor**

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM . . . . . INNISFAIL, ALTA.

**Don't Forget Date**

#### MR. MACLENNAN RESIGNS

On Friday, March 31, F. B. MacleNNan, who has been a member of the Manitoba elevator commission since its appointment last July, terminated his connection with that body. This followed the recent cut in salaries. Mr. MacleNNan's salary was cut from \$8,000 per annum to \$4,000.

When approached by The Guide the retiring commissioner said that the best statement he could give of his reasons for leaving the employ of the government was his resignation, which was as follows: "Hon. Robert Rogers,

"As apparently the government cannot continue arrangements to my satisfaction, and have suggested a reduction in salary, which I cannot possibly consider, I herewith tender my resignation in connection with the Manitoba elevator commission, same to become effective forthwith."

Mr. MacleNNan intimated that "arrangements" had been made that he could not possibly submit to in justice to himself and the shippers of grain. "When I accepted the appointment on the Manitoba elevator commission," he said, "it was the understanding between me and both the officers of the government and the Grain Growers, that just as soon as things were not to my satisfaction I would immediately resign. Up to a few weeks ago things went all right, but since then I have seen that they could not continue so, so I sent in my resignation."

#### CANADIAN FARM BALLOT

The post card ballot on the reciprocity question, being conducted by the Canadian Farm, of Toronto, shows up to last week 1,398 votes in favor of the agreement and 788 against.

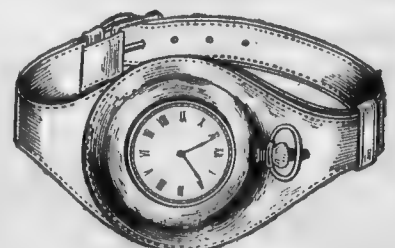
While a young chap was walking along a business street with a very pretty girl, he happened to glance into a couple of windows where the latest styles of men's overcoats and suits were displayed. The girl noticed it. She stopped and exclaimed, "What a dandy overcoat! Why don't you get one of those, Bob? You'd look fine inside of that."

She looked at everything in that window and the young chap was delighted at her interest in men's clothes.

"You're all right, Grace," said he. "That's what I like about you. Most girls would rather look at lingerie waists than at a man's overcoat and suits."

The girl laughed. "Well, Bob," said she, to be perfectly honest, the mirrors in that window are something to cry for. I was trying to see if my hat was on straight!"

**GIRLS! THIS WATCH IS YOURS**  
IT'S A DANDY TOO!  
**GUARANTEED SEVEN YEARS**



This lovely Wrist Watch with celebrated Swiss movement, nickel case, stem wind and set, and Guaranteed for Seven Years, is given away free for selling only \$5.00 worth of our New Novelty Flip-flap and high-class assorted Post Cards at 10¢ for 5 cents. These comprise Views, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Comic, etc. They usually sell at 5¢ each. At 3 for 5¢ they sell themselves. Order today. Be first. We have premiums of all kinds Winnipeg Manfg. Co., Dept. O, Winnipeg, Man.



# Farm Economy Demands the use of a Hart-Parr Gas Tractor

## Do Your Work Cheaper, Quicker, Better

Farming with a gas tractor in the Northwest is rapidly being recognized as true economy, the saving of time—the ability to do quickly what would require many horses—or in fact, be impossible with horses—the advantage of having ample power at all times, for all purposes—the expense stopping just as soon as the work is finished, makes the ownership of a kerosene tractor true farm economy—you cannot farm right or get the maximum profit from your farm unless you do the work with a tractor.

### BIG SAVING IN SPRING

Farmers owning tractors at this time of the year are especially fortunate. With the immense amount of spring work to be done, the man with a gas tractor need not worry. Plowing, discing, seeding, etc., is easy with a tractor. The **Hart-Parr Kerosene Tractor** just eats up this work—plows 25 acres a day—plows, discs and seeds 15 acres a day; when through, shut off the power and the operating expense stops right there. It enables you to do this work just when it should be done—when weather conditions are favorable—it enables you to do a lot of work in a short time, which is just what you need in the spring.

### PAYS FOR ITSELF IN TWO OR THREE YEARS

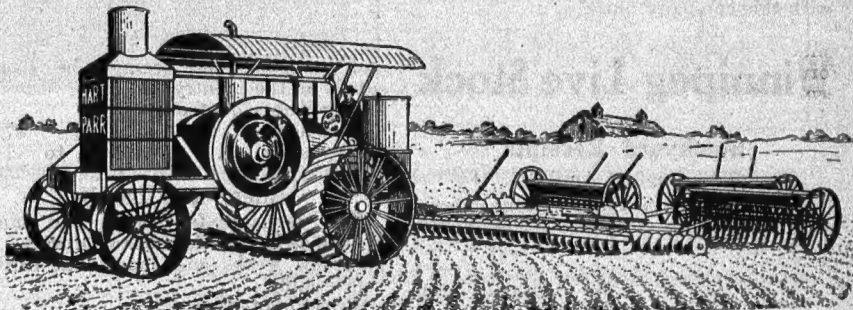
You can give a **Hart-Parr Tractor** all the work you now give to horses—and some things you can't do with horses—not only will the work be done quicker and better, but cheaper—this saving will pay for a tractor in one, two or three years, according to the amount of work you have to do. You also want to bear in mind that when your work is done you can earn several hundred dollars doing work for your neighbors. Write us for special information as to what Hart-Parr owners have accomplished along this line.

### THE MODERN FARM HORSE

The Hart-Parr tractor has been named "**The Modern Farm Horse**," because it is the original kerosene and gas tractor. There are more "**Modern Farm Horses**" in use than all other makes of gas tractors combined. Not only is the Hart-Parr tractor the most economical, practical and popular gas tractor, but its advantages over the steam tractor are many. There is nothing you can do with a steam tractor that cannot be done as well or better with the "**Modern Farm Horse**." Then you eliminate the expensive licensed engineers, no freezing danger, no firing an hour or two beforehand—start right up any time. The **Hart-Parr Tractor**

### FOR THE LARGER FARMS

The 45 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** fulfills the needs of the big farm tracts—640 to 2,000 acres. It is the king of all tractors, embodying the results of a decade of incessant study and investigation by the pioneers—Hart-Parr—the trail-blazers for all who follow in gas tractor building. This **Modern Farm Horse** will supplant 25 to 30 of your best horses. Will pull 8 plows 2.3 miles per hour. Read complete specifications in our catalog, and compare them with other and later engines which necessarily are in their experimental stages.



### FOR 160 TO 320 ACRE FARMS

Our 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** must develop under our careful factory tests the tractive power of 15 to 20 horses. It must also deliver 30 to 40 brake H.P. at the pulley. These trials are exacting—always reliable.

This 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** is made for the farmer of the middle West. We might name it the "**Corn Belt Farm Horse**." A man with 160 acres can profitably invest in one—plow, harrow, drill, harvest, thresh, do scores of power jobs for himself and at a good profit for his neighbors.

## One Price to Everyone—45 H.P. Tractor \$2,800 F.O.B. Portage la Prairie

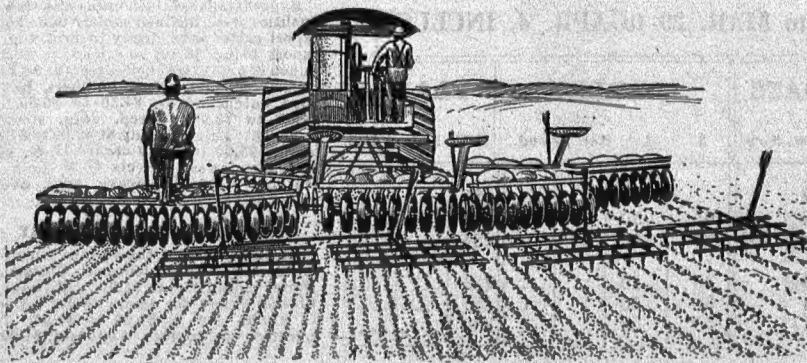
represents the highest efficiency in tractors, at the lowest possible cost, due to our immense output, enabling us to build tractors at a lower cost than any other builder of gas tractors.

### BURNS LOW PRICE KEROSENE

This is an important item. It makes all the difference in the world to you whether you burn kerosene at 11c to 20c per gallon or gasoline at 20c to 30c. The Hart-Parr tractor is designed to burn kerosene (it burns gasoline equally as well), thus the operating expense is reduced as low as possible. **This saving stays in your pocket.** With this cheap kerosene our engine develops even power and runs just as clean as with gasoline. By the use of kerosene for fuel we reduce your fuel bill one-third to one-half.

### HOW MANY ACRES DO YOU FARM?

Whether small or large, we have the power adapted to your needs.



This 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** is a one-man rig. You, alone, can do a whole day's work—plow, harrow, drill, harvest, etc.—without interruption.

It will pull 6 plows at 2½ miles per hour, doing the work of 15 to 18 horses. On the road it will easily make 4 miles per hour.

### THE COUPON AND NEW BOOK

Fill out the coupon and we will send you our newest book, "**Plowing and Tilling with a Modern Farm Horse**." Our catalogs, bulletins and other literature are considered authoritative on the subject of traction plowing, etc. This new book is an addition to our list, revised and up to date. It is profusely illustrated with plowing, drilling, harvesting and hauling photos, gives estimates of cost of operation; compares steam, horses and gas expense, shows how to construct home-made hitches for drills and harrows, etc. We will also send our catalog. Write today and let us help you plan to cut your farming expenses one-half to a third.

## HART-PARR COMPANY

34 MAIN ST., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

Please send me your new book, "**Plowing and Tilling with a MODERN FARM HORSE**"—also catalog and letters from owners.

I farm ..... acres. I feed ..... horses. I raise mostly .....  
(How many)





# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, April 3, 1911)

**Wheat.**—During this week wheat has declined considerably, the decline being traceable to a poor export demand for both wheat and flour, and the improved crop prospects in the United States consequent on a light snow fall in some localities and rain in others. It is expected that navigation will open between April 18 and April 25, and the shifting of stocks at that time may have a little influence on the market. Wheat stocks at the terminals are about two million bushels greater than they were last year at this time. Wheat has touched a new low level for the last four years, and it may quite easily develop that the decline has gone far enough. Deliveries by the farmers will likely now be quite light, and it is the grain from elevators which is now coming ahead, as many of the elevators are now being closed.

**Oats** held quite steady until today, when they dropped one cent, being depressed by speculative selling. However, there is a well founded impression that oats are worth more than they are selling for at present, despite attempts which have been made by large interests to depress prices; and if our farmers are good holders, they will most probably yet reap advantage in doing so.

**Barley** is holding steady, with a slightly stronger tendency. Farmers having barley which may be infested with wild oats should use every endeavor to clean the barley at home by removing the wild oats, and so lift it up to the No. 3 barley grade, as the spread at the present time between No. 3 and No. 4 Barley is 16 to 18 cents per bushel. At no time for many years past has there been such a spread.

**Flax** had a sensational decline due to lack of demand, but is now slowly working up. There is a good demand for some seed flax in car load lots, and farmers having any car loads of flax which would make good seed, cannot do better than communicate with this company quickly.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending April 1

|          | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|----------|--------|------|-------|
| C. P. R. | 419    | 909  | 250   |
| C. N. R. | 161    | 157  | ...   |
|          | 580    | 1066 | 250   |

### Disposition

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Feeders east     | 28  |
| Oxen west        | 72  |
| Consumed locally | 480 |

### Cattle

There is little or no change on the cattle market. Prices for good stock remain firm but there are few choice animals to be had at any price. Today, April 4, two loads of first class butchers arrived at the yards. The owners asked \$6.50 per cwt. for them, but at this writing they had not been sold, although it looked as if the holders would get their price. The bulk of the stuff that is coming grades only medium and a lot of it poor.

Cattle prices quoted are:

|                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Best butcher steers         | \$5.75 to \$6.25 |
| Fair to good butcher steers | ...              |
| and heifers                 | 4.75 " 5.25      |
| Best fat cows               | 4.75 " 5.00      |
| Medium cows and heifers     | 4.25 " 4.50      |
| Common cows                 | 3.25 " 3.50      |
| Best bulls                  | 4.00 " 4.50      |
| Common bulls                | 3.00 " 3.25      |
| Stockers                    | 3.50 " 3.75      |
| Choice veal calves          | 5.50 " 6.00      |
| Heavy calves                | 4.50 " 5.00      |

### Hogs

The bulk of hogs marketed last week sold at \$7.50 per cwt., but packers are now talking lower prices following a drop in the East. Some of them, in their letters to the country, are quoting as low as \$7.00. Receipts are not heavy

and there does not seem to be a large supply in the country

Hog prices quoted are:

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Choice hogs | \$7.50         |
| Heavy sows  | \$6.00 to 7.00 |
| Stags       | 5.25 " 5.75    |

### Sheep and Lambs

The demand for sheep and lambs is somewhat better than during the past few weeks and those that arrived sold readily.

Prices quoted are:

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Good handy weight sheep | \$4.75 to \$5.25 |
| Heavy sheep             | 4.50 " 4.75      |
| Best lambs              | 5.50 " 6.00      |

## Country Produce WHOLESALE MARKET

### Butter

The condition of the butter market may be summed up as strong for the best quality but weak for the lower grades. Fancy dairy would sell a cent higher per pound than last week, but the Number 1 grade is down a cent.

Dealers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Fancy dairy                           | 22c. to 23c. |
| No. 1 dairy                           | 17c.         |
| Good round lots without culls or mold | 15c.         |
| No. 2                                 | 14c.         |
| No. 3                                 | 12c.         |

### Eggs

Prices offered for first quality eggs are down a cent from last week, dealers paying 18 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

### Potatoes

Potato prices are firm at last week's quotations, 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

### Hay

Dealers quote prices as follows, per ton on track, Winnipeg:

|       | Wild Hay |
|-------|----------|
| No. 1 | \$13.00  |
| No. 2 | 11.00    |

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| No. 3      | 8.00           |
| No. 4      | \$5.00 to 6.00 |
| 1 rejected | 5.00           |
| Timothy    |                |
| No. 1      | \$17.00        |
| No. 2      | 15.00          |

## RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

### Butter

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks | 25c. |
| Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks    | 23c. |

### Eggs

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Strictly fresh gathered | 22c. |
|-------------------------|------|

### Dressed Poultry

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off | 22c.         |
| Fow, shipped same as chickens                          | 16c. to 17c. |
| Turkeys, dressed and drawn                             | 23c. " 24c.  |
| Ducks, dressed and drawn                               | 18c.         |
| Geese, dressed and drawn                               | 21c.         |

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

### Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

### Beef

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Prime carcasses | 9c.         |
| Front quarters  | 7½c. to 8c. |
| Hind quarters   | 10½c.       |

### Pork

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Prime carcasses | 10½c. to 11c. |
| Veal (Skins on) |               |

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Prime carcasses    | 9c.         |
| Heavy and inferior | 8c. to 8½c. |

## NEWS

## HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Green salted hides, unbranded          | 7c. to 8c.    |
| " " branded                            | 8c. flat.     |
| " " bulls                              | 6c.           |
| " " veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.          | 9½c. to 11c.  |
| " " kip, 15 to 25 lbs.                 | 7c. " 8c.     |
| " " deacons, under 8 lbs.              | 50c. " 60c.   |
| Dry flint Butchers                     | 14c.          |
| " rough, fallen or ranch, over 12 lbs. | 10c. flat.    |
| " " bulls                              | 9c. flat.     |
| " " kip, 5 to 12 lbs.                  | 16c.          |
| " " calf, under 5 lbs.                 | 18c.          |
| Green frozen hide and kip              | 6½c. flat.    |
| " " calves                             | 9c.           |
| Tallow                                 | 4½c. to 5½c.  |
| Seneca root                            | 30c.          |
| Wool                                   | 8½c. to 10½c. |

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week, on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:

|          | Wheat— | May | July | Oct |
|----------|--------|-----|------|-----|
| March 29 | 90½    | 91½ | 88½  |     |
| March 30 | 90½    | 92½ | 89½  |     |
| March 31 | 90½    | 92½ | 88½  |     |
| April 1  | 89½    | 91½ | 88½  |     |
| April 3  | 88½    | 90½ | 87½  |     |
| April 4  | 89½    | 90½ | 87½  |     |
| Oats—    |        |     |      |     |
| March 29 | 33½    | 34½ | ...  |     |
| March 30 | 33½    | 34½ | ...  |     |
| March 31 | 33½    | 34½ | ...  |     |
| April 1  | 33½    | 34½ | ...  |     |
| April 3  | 32½    | 33½ | ...  |     |
| April 4  | 32½    | 33½ | ...  |     |
| Flax—    |        |     |      |     |
| March 29 | 233    | 223 | ...  |     |
| March 30 | 237    | 230 | ...  |     |
| March 31 | 238    | 230 | ...  |     |
| April 1  | 238    | 225 | ...  |     |
| April 3  | 239    | 230 | ...  |     |
| April 4  | 239    | 230 | ...  |     |

## EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Slough, per ton          | \$10.00 to \$12.00 |
| Upland, per ton          | 12.00 " 14.00      |
| Timothy, per ton         | 16.00 " 20.00      |
| Oats                     |                    |
| Best feed                | 32c. to 35c.       |
| Butter                   |                    |
| Choice dairy             | 28c.               |
| Eggs                     |                    |
| Strictly fresh, per doz. | 20c.               |
| Potatoes                 |                    |
| Per bushel               | 60c.               |
| Poultry                  |                    |
| Fowl                     | 14c.               |
| Chickens                 | 15c. to 16c.       |
| Ducks                    | 18c.               |
| Geese                    | 16c.               |
| Turkeys                  | 20c.               |
| Live Stock               |                    |
| Butcher cattle           | \$3.25 to \$5.50   |
| Bulls                    | 2.50 " 3.25        |
| Hogs                     | 6.50 " 6.75        |
| Lambs                    | 5.50 " 6.00        |
| Calves                   | 3.50 " 5.00        |

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

|                 | Wheat      | Oats      | Barley  |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Total wheat     | 2,305,914  | 1,450,165 | 100,248 |
| Last week       | 12,357,297 | 7,174,245 | 458,816 |
| Last year       | 10,447,881 | 6,884,932 | 940,861 |
| Depot Harbor    | 32,561     | 30,764    | ...     |
| Meaford         | 65,565     | 19,547    | ...     |
| Midland, Tiffin | 317,955    | 353,101   | ...     |
| Collingwood     | 58,500     | ...       | ...     |
| Owen Sound      | 17,983     | 55,877    | ...     |
| Goderich        | 229,407    | 1,600     | 4,419   |
| Sarnia, Pt. Ed. | 186,253    | ...       | ...     |
| Pt. Colborne    | 497,691    | 36,155    | ...     |
| Kingston        | 34,000     | 22,300    | 8,500   |
| Prescott        | 53,720     | ...       | ...     |
| Montreal        | 270,929    | 584,642   | 76,564  |
| Quebec          | 12,100     | 99,680    | 4,400   |
| St. John, N. B. | 328,934    | 120,384   | 6,365   |
| Victoria Harbor | 100,576    | 125,322   | ...     |

## AFLOAT IN HARBORS

|              | Wheat   | Oats    |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Fort William | 384,542 | 240,042 |
| Tiffin       | ...     | 190,000 |
| Collingwood  | 197,000 | ...     |
| Duluth       | 106,000 | ...     |
| Buffalo      | 252,025 | ...     |
|              | 358,025 | 430,042 |

## VISIBLE SUPPLY

Wheat decreased 1,017,000; corn decreased 578,000; oats decreased 632,000.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—Cattle—Receipts estimated 23,000; market strong for good grades, others weak; beefs, \$5.20 to \$6.85; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.90 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$5.90; calves, \$4.75 to \$6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market more active; strong at opening prices; light, \$6.45 to \$6.85; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.75; heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.55; rough, \$6.05 to \$6.25; good to choice heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6.35 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market weak to 10c. lower; natives, \$3.00 to \$5.30; westerns, \$3.25 to \$5.35; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$5.00 to \$6.35; western, \$5.20 to \$6.45.

## BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, April 3.—John Rogers & Co., state that there was brisk trade at Birkenhead lairage today, and Saturday quotations again existed, viz.:

States steers, 13½ to 13¾.  
Canadians, 13½ to 13¾.  
Lambs, 17½.  
Wethers, 15 cents per pound, sinking.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, April 3.—Receipts 122 cars, with 2,669 head of cattle, 227 sheep and 89 calves. With the heavy run of cattle on hand buyers looked for a little easing off in prices. Butchers bought heavily and having large offerings to choose from, sellers found it a little difficult to maintain prices at the best levels of last week. Export trade was fair, but a little slow. Medium qualities were inclined easier, but choice qualities export cattle were steady to firm, top for loads of export being \$6.10; one load at \$6.12½; and a bunch of nine extra choice steers at \$6.25. Medium export to \$5.80, choice butchers, \$5.75 to \$5.80; good butcher cows, \$4.50 to \$6.00; good bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Sheep, ewes, steady at \$4.75 to \$5.00. Lambs steady at \$7.00 to \$7.50. Spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each. Hogs, market weak and 20c. lower. Selects \$6.40 f.o.b., and \$6.70 fed and watered. Heavy hogs, over 220 lbs., culled at 20c. less than above.

## AMERICAN BARLEY

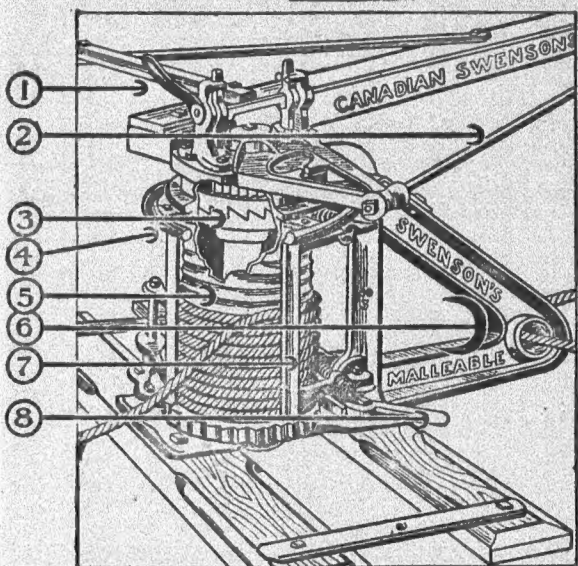
Closing prices on the various American markets for barley were as follows: Chicago, April 3.—Barley closed 85c. to \$1.07. Milwaukee, April 3.—Closing prices for barley were: Medium, \$1.01 to \$1.06; No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.04; No. 4, 95c.; rejected, 75c. to 90c.; Wisconsin, \$1.00 to \$1.05.

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 29 to APR. 4, INCLUSIVE

| DATE    | WHEAT |     |     |     |     |     |      |          |          |          | OATS     |               | BARLEY        |             |     |    | FLAX       |                |
|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----|----|------------|----------------|
|         | 1*    | 2*  | 3*  | 4   | 5   | 6   | Feed | Rej. 1 1 | Rej. 1 2 | Rej. 2 1 | Rej. 2 2 | Rej. 1* Seeds | Rej. 2* Seeds | 2 cw. 3 cw. | 3   | 4  | Rej. Feed. | 1NW 1 Man. Rej |
| MAR. 29 | 88½   | 85½ | 83½ | 78½ | 73  | 66  | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 32          | ..  | .. | ..         | 232            |
| 30      | 89½   | 86½ | 84½ | 79½ | 73½ | 66½ | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 32½         | ..  | 65 | 50         | 224            |
| 31      | 88½   | 86  | 83½ | 78½ | 73½ | 66½ | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 32½         | 29½ | 65 | 50         | 234            |
| APR. 1  | 88    | 85½ | 83½ | 78½ | 73  | 65½ | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 31½         | ..  | 65 | 50         | 235            |
| 2       | 87½   | 84½ | 82½ | 77½ | 71½ | 64½ | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 31          | ..  | 66 | 50         | 235            |
| 4       | 88    | 85  | 83  | 77½ | 72½ | 65½ | 60   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..            | ..            | 31½         | ..  | 70 | 50         | 236            |



## THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE



The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

### THE ONE WITH ALL THE GOOD POINTS

- 1—Rocker Shaft puts machine in and out of gear from either end of sweep, without lifting the sweep or sweep casting.
- 2—Truss Rod full length of sweep. Takes the strain off the sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.
- 3—Gear Clutch raises and lowers on hub by a half-turn of the hand lever.
- 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.

5—Large Diameter Grooved Drum takes absolute care of the cable and makes it last many times longer.

6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.

7—The Rope Guides, adjustable hinged, held by springs, take absolute care of cable, prevent it from over-lapping, crossing, or shearing.

8—Back Ratchet takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

### REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain?

Ask for catalogue showing the five different sizes, etc.

Canadian Swenson's, Limited, Chester Street, Lindsay, Ont.

## EUREKA SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

Also made with Aluminum top.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



ALL KINDS OF

## Forest Trees and Fruits

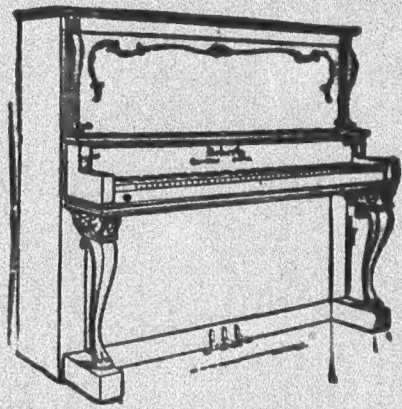
of every description that will grow in Manitoba, including a quantity of six year old apples, both standard and crabs. Write for Catalogue.

Island Park Nurseries

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE - MAN.

## Dreams Cannot Picture

That home life in which every note of discord has been hushed by the Grand Harmonious Voice of a



## DOHERTY PIANO

This world renowned instrument has obtained its renown from three solid facts that have distinguished its career from the first.

1. ITS INBRED QUALITY of material and workmanship.

2. ITS MATCHLESS DEPTH OF TONE has wrung the highest tribute of praise from the greatest living professionals, and no less is this outstanding feature felt by the interested amateur who compares it with anything else in the realm of music.

3. ITS PRICE IS FAR BELOW that of much advertised pianos that have neither quality, tone nor temperament to recommend them.

You may test all this by a

30 Days' Free Trial at Your Home at our Risk

### Coupon

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD.

282 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me illustrations of your pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your FREE TRIAL offer, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for 30 Days' Free Trial without expense or risk to me as advertised in the "Grain Growers' Guide."

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ADDRESS .....

## W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.

G. L. STANWOOD, Manager Western Branch  
274 Hargrave St. Winnipeg

## Standard Wire Fence



Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel posts, steel locks, steel

posts. Standard Woven Wire

made of all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized.

"The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that

holds wires and running wires absolutely secure

without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at

right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized

Tearing. Our locks are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

## When Buying a Sling Carrier

look for strength, durability and capacity, combined with certain efficient service.

### LOUDEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIER

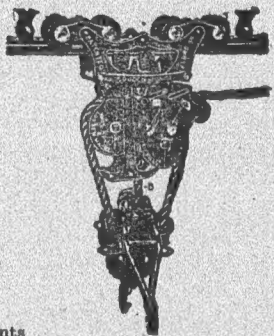
meets all these conditions perfectly. Being strongly and compactly built of the best of malleable iron, it is guaranteed to carry the heaviest loads. Using triple purchase, it lifts its loads easily, and no matter what the conditions, it will always register and carry the loads back into the mow.

Before deciding on your barn and stable equipments get our free catalogue. Its information is valuable to you. Send a card now.

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FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.



# Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you



No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



**H**ERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



## Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

## Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

### **My Knowledge Freely At Your Service**

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.


Won't you write me before  
you build?

# **Alfred Rogers Limited**



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



## **FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—**

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Silos            | Corn Cribs     |
| Cow Sheds        | Stables        |
| Watering Troughs | Cesspools      |
| Slop Tanks       | Ice Houses     |
| Box Stalls       | Cisterns       |
| Barn Floors      | Feeding Yards  |
| Dairy Barns      | Poultry-Houses |

**And Many Other Farm Structures**

**Just Write And Ask Me**

**Alfred Rogers  
President**

## Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

## Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

### **Inform Yourself Upon Cement — Do It Now**

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts  
you ought to know. 3

**317 Elias Rogers Bldg.  
TORONTO, - ONT.**